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ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867. NO. 28.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

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Publishers and Proprietors.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Wasnington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and being too poor to engage a fighting editor, intend to fix up our own business with "jaw-bone."

Officers of the Territory.

FEDERAL.

Governor.—Richard C. McCormick. *Secretary.* James P. T. Carter. *Assistant Secretary.*—Henry W. Fleury. *Chief Justice.*—William F. Turner. *Associate do.*—Henry T. Backus, Harleigh H. Carter. *Surveyor General.*—Laurens Upson. *Marshall.*—Edward Phelps. *Supt. Indian Affairs.*—George W. Dent. *District Attorney.*—Vacant. *Assessor of Internal Revenue.*—Henry A. Bigelow. *Collector.*—Levi Bashford.

TERRITORIAL.

Auditor.—James Grant. *Treasurer.*—John T. Alsap. *Adjutant General.*—William H. Garvin. *Delegate in Congress.*—Coles Bashford. *Probate Judges. Pima Co.*—Sidney R. Delong. *Yuma Co.*—Joseph B. Tuttle. *Mohave Co.*—William L. Haskell. *Pah-Ute Co.*—David M. Thomas. *Yavapai Co.*—Hezekiah Brooks.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. J. BEGGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—In Miner Office, Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona. v4n27

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

G. H. OURY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona.

H. W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
Prescott, Arizona.

HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Tubac, Arizona Territory.

S. E. BLAIR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott. '25

Shameful Conduct of Negro Troops in New Mexico.

The New Mexican papers received by last mail give accounts of a murderous and disgraceful attack made by a squad of black troops upon a large dancing party in Albuquerque. The *Press* gives the following account of the affair:

A party of ten or twelve of them came into town, from their camp, and while pretending to be spectators in front of a room where a dance was going on, *fired a volley of musketry into the crowd of men, women and children!* There must have been three hundred persons in the room at the time—it was a great celebration ball, where rich and poor, for miles around, had come together socially—and those miserable imps of darkness, at the instigation of their infernal lord and master, Satan, poured in upon that innocent mass of human beings their deadly leaden hail! Pen cannot depict the horror felt on the occasion at so foul an act. The negroes escaped to the camp—they did not take time to reload their pieces—their legs did them good service that time, for in double quick our citizens were out under arms, and we thought, at one time, that the negroes, camp and all, would be wiped from the face of the earth, but better counsels prevailed.

We have not heard of any active part taken by the officers with the negroes, to punish the doubly-dyed villains who perpetrated this outrage. That no one was seriously injured is no palliation. God saved us from the death intended by the black hell-hounds, or many would have been laid low. May the curse of God rest on the vile scoundrels, and on all who screen them, or wink at their infernal doings.

The *Press* further says that some of the officers of the aforesaid "niggers" took umbrage at its editor for exposing the conduct of the black "mokes," as he calls them; and one "ossifer" made the remark, in Fort Craig, that the editor would get the top of his head shot off, if he continued to attack the "cullud pussons." Whereat the editor gets his dander up, and "goes for" the patent-leather-colored "warrior" in this style:

The cowardly blackguard was here when the article was published, and could easily have found us. We firmly believe that the dirty nigger-equality dog has not the courage to face any armed man—but should he get his courage up to the sticking point, and call upon us in a belligerent mood, we assure him that we will try to make him eat his weapon. We have kicked and cuffed better men than this dirty thief, and may, perhaps, some day, extend the same compliment to him.

Colorado Navigation.

The merchants of San Francisco have held a second meeting for the purpose of discussing the subject of opening up the navigation of the great Colorado of the West. A committee was appointed to organize a company and collect subscriptions for procuring steamboats suitable for navigating the river. This committee are at work, and the result of their labors, so far, are encouraging. In looking over the proceedings of these meetings, we perceive the Black Cañon is mistaken for the Big Cañon. The latter is above Callville, and no matter what its obstructions and difficulties may be, it can in no way interfere with the navigation of the river as far as Callville, and beyond that it is not necessary to go, as at that point the river comes nearest to the settlements of Southern Utah, being not more, perhaps, than forty miles from the lower Muddy, and a hundred from St. George, which latter distance can be shortened as much as twenty miles. This settlement is most important, and is a progressive and prosperous community. Agriculture has made a good beginning there, and at a late agricultural exhibition held at St. George, the cereals, fruits, preserves, and the thousand and one articles displayed, of home production and home manufacture, was highly creditable to this young colony, and show them to be the right kind of people for building up a thrifty community in what has heretofore been considered as a desert. They are literally making the desert to blossom as the rose. By such industry it is that this project of navigating the Colorado is to be supported, which in itself will be retroactive, and afford as much prosperity and accommodation as it will receive support and patronage.

The importance of establishing steamers on the Colorado, of sufficient power to stem the current at all seasons, cannot be estimated. The immense and unexplored mineral fields of Arizona lie on one side, and the hardy pioneers and industrious workers of Utah will soon be swarming on the other. To develop these, as well as to supply those, is a field of operations extensive enough for the most enterprising steamboat company that can be organized. Besides the developing the resources of these Territories, the aid given to our own material progress will not be the least among the prominent advantages of the undertaking. Imagination cannot portray the substantial benefits to be gained by this section of country by the establishment of a permanent line of steamers on the Colorado. It will stimulate our energies, provide a market for our surplus products, increase population on our borders, and perhaps within our own limits, and in innumerable ways, add to our resources and facilitate our progress.—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

IT is said that a New Jersey editor, about making a pilgrimage to Long Branch lately, requested his better half to pack up his traveling valise with the necessary articles. On arriving at the seaside he found that a bundle of exchanges and a bottle of whisky were the only articles his wife deemed necessary to his comfort.

New Mexican News.

The Albuquerque *Press*, an ably edited and live newspaper, after copying an article from the MINER, while edited by our predecessor, in relation to the selfishness and bigotry of the *Southern Arizonian*, the *special* organ of "Arizona—Southern Arizona," wades thusly into that chronological expounder:

We have had occasion to "pitch into" the *Southern Arizonian* for its ignorance and narrow-mindedness, and we are glad to see the MINER give the ignorant and prejudicial concern a "blast" for the same cause. The route from Albuquerque to Prescott, *via* Zuñi, is the shortest and best route in every particular, and a mail should be established on that line, no matter where else it is carried. We make no war on sections for the purpose of building up Albuquerque—far from it—we are pleased to see any part of our common country thrive; but that dog-in-the-manger of the *Southern Arizonian* seems to desire the place of an Ishmaelite, and he is likely to succeed in his aim. He has turned his puny hand against every one, and every *man's* hand shall be against him. We thank the editor of the MINER for its liberal course—we have taken frequent advantage of using its articles—in the main they suit us—and we shall go with it so long as it advocates the interests of the people of the frontier, as it now does; but, as to that wart on the "tripod editorial" of the *Southern Arizonian*, our only fear is that we shall write him into notoriety. Job said, "O that mine enemy would write a book;" *or words to that effect.* Now, Job was a tolerably 'cute individual—he knew his enemy was a man of no great amount of sense, and that if he could get him to "put himself on paper" the world would see his foolishness, and so Job's word would be vindicated without trouble on his part; and in this respect the *Southern Arizonian*, being the enemy of New Mexico and of Arizona, has written *his* book, and Job could not have wished *his* enemy to commit himself more fully—to more plainly show his native ears (which are very assinine in appearance), and the lion's claws flapping useless at his side. If the people of Tucson and Southern Arizona desire the aid of others in developing their section of country, they must stop the braying of the *Southern Arizonian.*

The MINER shall always, while under our control, labor to establish and maintain friendly feelings between the people of Arizona and New Mexico, knowing full well that it is our duty so to do, and that, in the end, such feeling will be beneficial to the people of both Territories. Firmly believing the route from Albuquerque, *via* the 35th parallel, to be the best and shortest route over which to build a railroad to the Pacific, we shall endeavor to herald its advantages and make known the inducements which the country through which it would pass offers to settlers. Prescott, like Albuquerque, does not wish to make war upon other towns; but if other towns draw the sword upon her, she will fight them to the bitter end.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Chameleon and Porcupine—A Fable.

A chameleon once met a porcupine, and complained that he had taken great pains to make friends with every body, but, strange to say, he had entirely failed, and could not now be sure that he had a friend in the world.

"And by what means," said the porcupine, "have you sought to make friends?"

"By flattery," said the chameleon. "I have adapted myself to all I met; humored the follies and foibles of every one. In order to make people believe that I like them, I have imitated their manners, as if I considered them models of perfection. So far have I gone in this that it has become a habit with me, and now my very skin takes the hue and complexion of the thing that happens to be nearest. Yet all this has been in vain, for every body calls me a turn-coat, and I am generally considered selfish, hypocritical and base."

"And no doubt you deserve all this," said the porcupine. "I have taken a different course, but I must confess that I have as few friends as you. I adopted the rule to resent every insult, nay, every encroachment upon my dignity. I would allow no one even to touch me without sticking into him one or more of my sharp quills. I determined to take care of number one; and the result has been, that while I have vindicated my rights, I have created a universal dislike. I am called 'old Touch-me-not, and if I am not as much despised, I am even more disliked than you, Sir Chameleon."

MORAL.—The way to "make friends," and to secure the respect of all, for men in official position, is, to be governed in all their actions by the principle of unswerving rectitude—to sacrifice self for the public good—not the public interests to self and selfish ambition.

W. E.

"True for you, my boy." We agree with you exactly, but think it impossible for the two *hombres* whom you liken to the chameleon and porcupine to act otherwise. They are too old to change.

IDAHO has a population of 30,000, and not a minister of the gospel. That's nothing. Paris, with a population of over a million, has *Notre Dame* church in it.

ONLY three members of the bar have been expelled from the Washington Courts since they were established, 1801; Levi S. Burr in 1822, Henry May in 1850, and J. H. Bradley, Sr., in 1867.

Official Correspondence.

M'DOWELL TO M'CORMICK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 10, 1867.

His Excellency R. C. McCormick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona—GOVERNOR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of August 8th, enclosing a copy of an appeal to you, dated August 1st, signed by many citizens, asking you to raise a volunteer force to cooperate with the regular troops in their service against the hostile Indians of Arizona. * * * * *

3d. You say: "Even if the matter of moving the troops at Camp Lincoln and McPherson was entirely in his power, as I (you) think it would be, the total force," etc.

I am in doubt whether you mean that he should be allowed to break up and abandon these camps, or simply that he should be left free to operate with the troops from them, according to his judgment. If the former, I have to recall to your mind that you, yourself, especially urged on me, in a private letter, not to suffer Camp Lincoln to be abandoned. "To abandon it," you wrote, "will be to deprive us of one of the largest and best agricultural districts we have. The mere talk of it is painful to the people." You are aware, however, that the post was particularly established for the purpose of carrying on *offensive* operations against the Indians, it being near enough their homes to do so with effect, as was abundantly proved by the volunteers; and it has been more on account of your urgent representations than from any other cause, even than on those of your predecessor, or of Gen. Mason, that I have retained this camp.

Camp McPherson was established with your concurrence, you being here when the order was issued, and expressed yourself as entirely satisfied with it, as indeed you did then and afterward with the arrangements made by me for the military inspection of Arizona. If you mean that Gen. Gregg should be left free to operate from these camps according to his judgment, I have to say to you that his actions show he does not consider himself under any restrictions in that particular. He has moved the men from each camp as he has seen fit—ordered those from Camp McPherson to guard settlements at one place, and those at Camp Lincoln to such points and for such purposes as he had deemed best, and has felt himself so independent of control even, as to complain of being called upon for any explanation of why he had made a certain movement, which seemed to be in contravention of my orders, to keep the companies at Camp Lincoln employed in active offensive operations. He has never been restricted by me in any plan of his for carrying on offensive operations against the hostile Indians.

4th. You say you beg to call my attention to the fact that "the number of troops in the district (of Prescott) is far less in proportion to its size, population and importance, than in any of the several districts into which I have divided the Territory."

The force in Arizona—as is the inhabited part of the Territory—is pretty nearly equally divided by the Salinas and Gila rivers, there being fourteen companies in the district north and thirteen in the district south of them. You say yourself that "the conduct of the Indians below the Gila is such as to render it unsafe to reduce the troops there." Therefore, any rearrangement to give a larger number to the district of Prescott would have to be done at the expense of the districts north of the Gila. Yet, you say, that in intimating that other districts in the Territory have a greater force, proportionately, than this (Prescott), "you would not be understood as proposing an increase of protection here (Prescott) at the expense of their inhabitants." I have no district that does not feel that it has, and that, in fact, does not have, an insufficient force. I could, therefore, only do what you ask, by doing what you say you do not wish to be understood as proposing. I have in the whole State of Nevada but one company more than in the single district of Prescott, Arizona.

5th. You say, moreover, "experience has, in the popular judgment here (Prescott), in which I (you) concur, most clearly demonstrated that it is impossible for the commanding officer to act promptly, and with effect, unless clothed with large discretionary power, and permitted to move "all his troops according to the exigency of the hour, without delaying to submit his plan to San Francisco for approval."

After you returned to Arizona from your visit to San Francisco to confer with the military authorities on the condition of your Territory, you wrote me that you found "general satisfaction over my new arrangements for the military protection of Arizona." These arrangements, made while both you and General Gregg were here, contemplated the most active operations against the hostile Indians possible with the force in the district, and with these arrangements you were both at the time satisfied. *Under them* General Gregg has not been restrained from moving his troops according to the exigency of the hour, and has not been required to delay in order to submit his plans for so doing to San Francisco for approval. How the public can have any chance of knowing what my instructions to General Gregg are or are not, that it has been able to form that "popular judgment" against me in which you concur, is not seen. But as you have been furnished with copies of my letters to General Gregg—among others that of July 13th—I am not able to see how you can have justly concurred in it.

You say that "in order to have anything like vigorous and speedy aggressive operations, which seem absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property, and the holding of the country, at least six cavalry companies should at once be added to General Gregg's command." * * *

To this I have only to say, that you make Gen. Gregg's doing anything depend, in your judgment, on his having at once what is not in my power, or in that of any one here, to give him. Your communication will be sent to Gen. Halleck for such further consideration as he may think proper to give it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN MCDOWELL,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Com. Dept.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received yours of the 12th ultimo, but do not see that I can add anything to what I have already written, on the subject to which it relates, except that I have, and shall again, strongly recommend the raising of a local force in Arizona, for special service against its hostile Indians. Your letter will be sent to Division Headquarters, with yours of the 8th. I. McD., B. M. G. C. D.

Remarkable Opinion of a Kansas Chief Justice.

The *American Law Review* is responsible for the following:

It has sometimes been supposed that the bench offers but little opportunity for eloquent fancy or polite erudition; how erroneous this impression is our readers will see from the following exordium of an opinion delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Crozier, in the case of Searle *vs.* Adams, 3 Banks, 515—518:

"In this case, the irrepressible Statute of Limitations is again presented for consideration. For some years past, upon the disposition of each succeeding case involving a construction of this statute, it was considered, by bench and bar, that even fiction could hardly conceive of a new question to rise thereunder: but, as term after term rolls around, there are presented new questions, comparing favorably in point of numbers with Falstaff's men in buckram; thus adding to the legions that have gone before a new demonstration of the propriety and verity of the adage, that "truth is stranger than fiction." With the heat of ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and the newspapers teeming with reports of the ravages of our great common enemy, who the more effectually to accomplish his double purpose of capturing the imprudent and frightening the timid has assumed the form of the Asiatic monster, it might be supposed by the unthinking that the consideration of such questions would be entered upon rather reluctantly. But, we beg to disabuse the public mind of any such heresy. Cases might be imagined where 'smashes' would not stimulate, nor 'cobblers' quicken, nor 'juleps' invigorate; but a new question under our Statute of Limitations, in coolness and restoring power, so far exceeds any and all of these, that, when one is presented, the "fine ould Irish gintleman's" resurrection, under the circumstances detailed in the song, becomes as palpable a reality as the "Topeka Constitution," or the "Territorial Capital at Mineola." The powers of a galvanic battery upon the vital energies are wholly incomparable to it. So that the consideration of the case upon this day of wilted collars and oily butter should not entitle the Court to many eulogies for extraordinary energies in the fulfilment of its duties. * * * Counsel was understood to intimate that some mischievously disposed persons, with a diabolical intent not clearly revealed, while organized as the Legislature of the State, had made a violent and unwarrantable onslaught upon the Constitution—that Constitution which this Court, as a tripedal pier, is exerting its utmost endeavors to support—that Constitution which, not only from patriotic and moral, but from alimentary considerations as well, we are bound to maintain, defend. Being in a somewhat 'melting mood' to-day, we would be pleased to gratify council by adopting his fears," etc.

The learned Justice then goes on to decide the case, and concludes that "it is as transparent as the soup of which Oliver Twist implored an additional supply," that the case does not come within the statute.

If the reader desires a further specimen of Judge Crozier's eloquence, we refer him to his remarks in Craft *vs.* the State, 3 Banks, 450—480, in defending the somewhat obvious proposition that a jury is not bound, as a matter of law, to disbelieve the evidence of a prostitute; or, to use his own words, that "it ought not to be said that a woman pours out from her heart at Venus's shrine the goodness with which in our thoughts we endow her sex," and this "whether she habitually flaunts her frailty in the face of the world, or attempts to hide it in retiracy, or garnish it with garlands of good works."

WHO IS SAFE?—God has never created a mind yet that can safely challenge combat with the appetite of drink. Earth has no ambition that is not engulfed, no hope which is not blasted, no tie which is not broken, no sanctuary which is not invaded, no friend, no kinsman, wife or child, that is not forgotten; no fibre of human agony which is not wrung. Minds of common mould will go through life without excess, while those gifted with God-like powers are smitten with weakness. The gifted author of *Childe Harold* walked in fetters, and died at Missolonghi of drunken debauch. He who led the prosecution in the British Parliament against Hastings, was hurried to the grave to escape the clutch of his landlords. Poor Charley Fox! And the author of *Gertrude of Wyoming* died a driveling imbecile. How the "Gentle Elia" wept over the habit that inthralled him. Ah! how these tragedies of human individual history—of temptation and fall—stalk before us! The history of the best minds of our land is darkened by these episodes of weakness and ruin.—[*T. M. Brown.*

ABSURD.—The devil on a jury.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

Railroad Meeting at Santa Fe.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of New Mexico assembled in Santa Fe on the afternoon of the 21st of September, 1867, for the purpose of consulting with General Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, in relation to the resources and advantages of New Mexico as a Continental Railroad route. His Excellency Governor Robert B. Mitchell was chosen President. The President read the following communication from Hon. John D. Perry, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division:

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D.,
OFFICE—North-west corner of Fifth and Elm streets.

St. Louis, July 27th, 1867.

To His Excelleney the Governor and citizens of New Mexico.

GENTLEMEN:—This company have now in progress surveys from the line of their railroad along the Smoky Hill River in Kansas, from Pond Creek towards Santa Fe and Albuquerque, *via*, the Raton Mountains and Fort Union, and intend pushing through New Mexico and Arizona to San Francisco. On sending their Chief Engineer, Gen. W. W. Wright, into the field they supplied him with letters to several of your prominent citizens, informing them fully of the purpose and design of our survey, and requesting them to communicate their information to the public. And now to further contribute to the successful prosecution of these surveys, we have deemed it advisable to send General William J. Palmer, the Treasurer of our company, who is fully advised of our plans, wishes and prospects, to meet our engineering parties and accompany them as far as convenient to New Mexico.—General Palmer will confer personally with your citizens in regard to our surveys. I trust you will aid him with your friendly council and co-operation, thus assisting us in our endeavor to open up your country, and develop its resources by the speedy construction of our Railway thither. He is fully acquainted with and authorized to state the views and plans of this company.

Respectfully, etc.,
JOHN. D. PERRY,
President.

General Palmer and the surveying party will soon be in Prescott, and we earnestly hope our citizens will be prepared to give the General and the engineers a cordial reception and all the information possible, in regard to the portion of Arizona bordering the proposed railroad route. The company desire knowledge upon this subject. They wish to know all about the resources of the country—mineral, agricultural and pastoral, in order that they may decide, intelligently, which of the two rival routes—now being examined and surveyed—is the best one upon which to locate and build their road. We feel assured that the 35th parallel will be the route adopted, for the following reasons: 1st, It is one thousand miles shorter from Albuquerque to San Francisco than is the 32d parallel. 2d, The country through which it runs contains millions of acres of good farming and grazing lands, extensive beds of coal, vast forests of timber and hundreds of gold, silver and copper bearing lodes of quartz, with an abundant supply of water and a climate that is unsurpassed by any other in the world.

The meeting passed, among several others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we believe the *yearly* cost of maintaining troops now used *in New Mexico and Arizona alone*, in a futile effort to keep down the Indians, is sufficient to subsidize the whole of the proposed Railroad from the Smoky Hill in Kansas to San Francisco, on this route; and that the principal of the money thus annually expended, if assisted by the Government in a loan to this road, secured by a mortgage on the property, would instead of being as now entirely unrenumerative, be in our opinion not only more than compensated by the greater economy of transportation of troops, supplies and mails for the Government, but would be refunded, directly, principal and interest to the United States Treasury as the same became due, and that it would besides open up to the nation innumerable sources of revenue.

Resolved, That by this route the rich provinces of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango can be easily and cheaply reached by branch roads bringing the trade of Mexico again into its former channels towards St. Louis, inducing those social and political relations which will more closely bind us to the neighboring republic of Mexico, and affording a certain safeguard against any future European attempts at the invasion of this portion of the continent.

NEW NAME.—The San Bernardino *Guardian*, in copying an item from the MINER in which Fort Whipple is mentioned, styles that post "Fort Whipple Indian Preservation," which is good, but not applicable.

OUTRAGES BY SOLDIERS.—The San Bernardino *Guardian* complains of a great many outrages having been committed upon the property of citizens of its county by recruits *en route* for Southern Arizona.

Placer Mining.

As the season is now close at hand, when we may reasonably expect a plentiful supply of water in creeks and gulches that have for several months past been dry, it is time that placer miners were getting ready for work. Our placer mines are not as rich and extensive as were those of California, nevertheless some of them will pay handsomely, if properly worked. We know of localities where, if a company or companies of men go to work in good earnest and open up claims, they can for several months, and probably years, have the "dead wood" on taking out from three to ten dollars per day to the hand, and if there are any idlers in this vicinity, we would advise them to try it. The creek known as Black Cañon, about thirty miles south-east from Prescott, will pay to work. It is a large creek, and contains several good-sized bars, some of which have been partially worked by Mexicans and Americans. This creek for at least seven months of the year affords plenty of water for ground-sluicing. The climate, during winter, is very mild. Lumber for sluices would have to be taken from Prescott or whip-sawed in the Bradshaw mountain, which is not over twelve miles from any point on the creek. To work this creek successfully requires that parties undertaking to do so should take enough provisions, from Prescott, or whatever other point they might start from, to last them for two, three or four months, and then send their animals to some place where they would be safe from Indians, as it is impossible to work and herd at the same time. In some bars the gold is very fine and would have to be caught with quicksilver, while in others it is coarse, and might be saved without the quicksilver, but as there is more or less fine gold in all the bars, of course it would be best to use quick-silver. The bed of the creek has never had a fair prospecting test, and may be rich in many places. The ranches on the Agua Frio are not over ten miles from any point on the creek, and there miners could buy vegetables at a reasonable price. A good hunter could supply twenty or thirty men with all the venison they could eat. The Indians—Apache-Yumas—profess to be friendly, and would not, we know, trouble a respectable number of men. Black Cañon heads in the Bradshaw mountain, and runs nearly east until it empties into the Agua Frio.

Lynx Creek, Big Bug, and Hassayampa creeks—although mined out in several places—contain spots that when scientifically worked, will pay fair wages, and there are hundreds of smaller creeks and gulches on both sides of Walker and Bradshaw ranges that can be made to pay.

In our next issue, we will point out other places, and particularly gulches and ravines, in the various mining districts that we think would pay.

Mail Wanted.

The people of Wickenburg and La Paz are indignant at the Post Office Department for the manner in which they are and have been treated by that venerable institution in the matter of mails. Ever since the transfer of service to the Hardyville route, Wickenburg, a place containing a population of about 300, has been without direct communication with California, and her business men have had to employ private individuals to carry their correspondence to and from its destination. They have borne with this injustice until patience ceases to be a virtue, and they now think it high time that something should be done for them. The Department ought to, as soon as possible, order weekly service over the old route from San Bernardino, California, *via* La Paz and Wickenburg, to Prescott, Arizona. This would satisfy every body living on and near said route, and they are justly entitled to it. The route from San Bernardino to Prescott, *via* Hardyville, is a necessary one, and despite the terrible hostility of the Indians living upon and adjacent to it, the service has been performed over it with great regularity and promptness, but this route does not run within 100 miles of two of the most important towns in the Territory—Wickenburg and La Paz. The mail matter for Wickenburg comes over the Hardyville route to Prescott, lies over until the departure of the Prescott and Tucson mail, and is then carried back in the direction from whence it came, a distance of 75 miles. That for La Paz is sent from California to Hardyville, and is then forwarded down the river by the Hardyville and Arizona City mail, to La Paz. This, it will be seen, is the regular old fogy way of doing things, and should not be allowed by a Postmaster General of the United States in this enlightened age. It might have answered in the days of Franklin, but does not suit at present. The people of Wickenburg and La Paz carry on business almost exclusively with the merchants of San Francisco, and it is necessary for them, in order to transact that business and keep up with the times, to have direct and reliable communication with that city. Whoever posted the Department in regard to necessary mail routes in this Territory had better post himself before he undertakes to do that job again, for it is a fact that the weekly mail from Prescott to Tucson passes over nearly 200 miles of the same route upon which the semi-weekly overland mail is carried! while Wickenburg and La Paz are left out in the cold, and compelled to depend upon circuitous routes for postal accommodations! This is economy with a vengeance.

The Plaza Case.

We have stated that the case of Bowers et al. *vs.* Ward was tried in the District Court on Saturday last, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. Most of our readers in this vicinity are already aware that the matter in dispute in this case was the possession of the public plaza in this town; but the merits of the case are perhaps not so generally understood. When the town site of Prescott was laid out, in May, 1864, a meeting of the citizens was called, the site surveyed by Hon. R. W. Groom accepted, and three commissioners—Messrs. Van C. Smith, Hezekiah Brooks and Robert W. Groom—appointed "to represent the interests of the General Government and those of the citizens of the Territory, in the laying out, appraisement and disposition of the lots, in accordance with" an Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, entitled "An Act for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites on public lands." The meeting passed unanimously a resolution, "That at least one square in the proposed town site should be reserved for a public plaza," and contingently "that at least one square should be appropriated for public buildings." The commissioners performed the duties assigned to them; disposed of the lots in accordance with the Act of Congress, and made the reservations in compliance with the wishes of the citizens. The only irregularity about the proceedings was, that the commissioners were selected by the citizens instead of being appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the Act. People were anxious to purchase lots and build upon them immediately, and it was on all hands thought better to take the hazard of a slight irregularity, which could be subsequently cured by the recognition by the Secretary of the Interior, upon a proper representation to him, of the acts of the commissioners, than to incur the delay, and resulting inconvenience, of making application to the Interior Department at Washington and receiving a response therefrom. The Secretary of the Interior promised Govs. Goodwin and McCormick to legalize the acts of our town-site commissioners, but the matter was not pressed upon his attention by those whose duty it was to do so, and he neglected it. In the meantime Gov. Goodwin, then our Delegate in Congress, prepared a bill applicable to this and other town sites in Arizona, but did not introduce it, for the reason that Senator Stewart of Nevada introduced a general law on the same subject, which met all the requirements of the case of Prescott and other actual or possible town sites in this Territory. This law (which we expect to publish in full next week) authorized the Probate Judge of any county in which it was proposed to locate a town site upon the public lands, to pre-empt, in the name of the town, two adjacent quarter sections of land, lay off and sell lots, the proceeds of the sales, in excess of $1 25—the Government price—per acre, to be paid into the town treasury. The law was approved March 2, 1867, and took effect immediately. On the 13th of the same month Mr. H. W. Ward, laboring under the impression that the reservation of the plaza to public uses was void for want of regularity, and that therefore he had a legal right to do a wrong, "squatted" upon the plaza, and erected a fence around one-half of it, fronting on Montezuma street. A public meeting was thereupon held, whereat, after some discussion, a notification was adopted and signed by all the citizens present, warning Mr. Ward to desist from any further attempts to occupy the plaza. He desisted, but suffered his fence to remain. On the 5th of September last, at the suit of Messrs. Bowers, Bashford, Campbell and others, in the interests of the town, a writ of injunction was issued, restraining Ward from exercising any act of ownership or occupancy over the ground in question; and on Saturday last, after a fair trial, a jury decided adversely to Ward's claim, and the injunction was made perpetual. In the meantime, Hon. H. Brooks, Probate Judge, has taken the necessary steps to secure a patent to the town under the present law, and the patent will be issued, without a doubt, as soon as the Territorial Surveyor-General, Mr. Upson, shall have qualified, and be able to act in the premises. Then Judge Brooks will confirm the titles of the present owners by purchase of town lots, and dispose of all other lots as the law directs. He has now in his possession the money received from the sale of lots, and holds it for the lawful claimants. It has been intimated that Ward will appeal the case. We think he will not. There was a ghost of a chance for him to succeed before a jury, but in a Court of law he has simply no chance whatever. He has as much right to fence up a public street or highway as a public plaza; they are alike dedicated to the public use and convenience; and there is no moral or legal principal which will justify any man, who has not a prior legal right, in attempting to convert to his sole use either the one or the other. Furthermore, such an attempt is base and dishonorable; it merits and receives the reprobation of every right-minded man in the community; and we trust, for the reputation of the Territory, that we have seen the last of such attempts.

R. G. HORTON, late editor of that able and fearless champion of Constitutional liberty, the New York *Day Book*, died at Dobbs's Ferry, N. Y., recently, of congestion of the lungs. He was forty-six years of age.

The Recent Elections.

"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on," and will continue to go on until Radicalism, with all its abominable political heresies, is driven from the land. The people are just beginning to find out the rottenness, hollow-heartedness and base designs of the leaders of the self-styled Union party, and are everywhere recording their votes in favor of its annihilation. Its doom is sealed. The foul attempts made by it to elevate ignorant and naturally savage races to political and social equality with the enlightened and industrious white race, the utter disregard and contempt shown by it for the Constitution and laws, its reckless extravagance of the lives and property of the people, and its persistent efforts to destroy our republican form of government, have caused the people to say to it, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." They have already tied its hands and feet, and will soon finish its career by hanging it to a limb of its favorite "sour apple tree," as will be seen by the following:

CHICAGO, *October 11th.—Hays* [Republican] is certainly elected Governor of Ohio by between 2,000 and 3,000 majority. The Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate and three in the House. Sharswood [Democrat] is elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by a small majority.

California, too, in her recent Judicial election, according to the latest intelligence from that State, has re-affirmed the verdict pronounced by her in November last, against Radical usurpation.

"The Capital question has finally been decided in favor of Tucson and we congratulate our fellow citizens on the result. We do not feel like exulting over Prescott friends, but we claim the Capital as our right on the account of the commercial importance of Tucson and firmly believe that had Prescott been able to offer the same advantages it would have remained the Capital. It is contended that Tucson is not the centre of the Territory and geographically speaking we know it is not, but it is the commercial centre nevertheless, then it is befitting it should be the Capital also.—*Southern Arizonian.*

Balga me Dios! How charitable you have got to be all at once. "Do not feel like exulting, etc." How the goat's-milk of human kindness must flow to your venerable "stummick." Would like to know who besides yourself ever thought of "the commercial importance of Tucson?" You must be dreaming or *goak*-ing. What in the name of thunder does the "commercial importance of Tucson" consist in? Is it in *dealing* in cards or shaving quartermaster's vouchers? We own up to the "advantages," you offered them all, and, of course, they were accepted.

We would announce to our readers and mankind in general, that Tucson is now the Capital of Arizona Territory.—*Southern Arizonian.*

We'll help you, old feller, by giving the announcement the benefit of our circulation. We are aware that few persons would ever find it out unless we did so, for the reason that three-fourths of the people of Arizona who can read English live up this way and never see your paper.

GEN. N. B. BUFORD has just been relieved from duty as Special Indian Commissioner, and has been appointed by Secretary Browning Commissioner to examine the tenth section of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, in place of Gen. Frank P. Blair. Gen. Buford has left for St. Louis.—*Ex.*

This is the road that is stretching its iron length towards Albuquerque, Prescott and the Pacific Ocean; and, at the rate at which it is now being built—one mile and a-quarter per day—it will not be long until it is completed, for we are credibly informed that, so soon as the route is surveyed, work will be commenced upon it in New Mexico and Arizona. Hurrah.

CAMP MCPHERSON.—Nearly all the soldiers stationed at this camp, which is on Date Creek, have been sick with the ague all summer, and the officers and men pray for removal from the place. The water used by the troops would kill an American citizen of African descent, give a red-hot iron stove the chills, and turn old Thad. Stevens clean into "bile." They can accomplish no good while they remain at that point, and should, for humanity's sake, if for nothing else, be removed to Kirkland Valley or some other place where the poor fellows would regain their lost health and be less "shaky." The location, for rendering protection to the roads in that vicinity, is a good one, and troops are needed in that section, fully as bad as at any other point in the Territory, for it is a favorite resort for bands of murderous Indians, but Kirkland Valley is equally as good a point to send out escorts from, which is about all that is necessary to to be done by this post.

OUTRAGE BY SOLDIERS.—We are informed that at a late hour last night two soldiers attempted to enter the house of Mr. Banghart, in this place, failing in which, they smashed in a window, and then attempted to set fire to the house, but were prevented and driven off by Mr. Banghart. Steps have been taken for the arrest of the miscreants.

GRAY & Co., general merchants at La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott, have at their store on Cortez street, opposite the plaza, in addition to their usual well-assorted stock of goods, a large lot of hardware, adapted to the wants of farmers, miners and mechanics.

THE steamer *Cocopah* arrived at Fort Mohave on Thursday, the 24th ult., with Government freight.

Letter from Hon. John A. Rush.

PRESCOTT, Oct. 31, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER—It has been represented to me that Mr. Pierce, late editor of the *Arizonian*, on his trip from Tucson to this place for the purpose of starting a newspaper here, exhibited to some of the citizens of Wickenburg a letter purporting to have been written by me to him, in which it was represented that I had bought the MINER office for him (Pierce) at $3,000, that I had paid $2,500, and desired him to call at Wickenburg and raise $500 from the citizens of that place, with which to complete the payment. It is said the letter further represented that my action in purchasing the paper for him was partly induced by obligations to him from me for past services. Now, that my friends at Wickenburg may know the truth of the matter, I desire to make a statement of facts.

To the best of my recollection I never heard of Mr. Pierce until I heard of him through the *Arizonian*. I knew nothing of an intention upon his part to come to Prescott until I saw it announced in the *Arizonian*. I never intimated to him by letter or otherwise, that I had bought or intended to buy the Arizona MINER for him at $3,000, or at any other price. I never represented to him, by letter or otherwise, that I had paid $2,500 or any other sum for that paper. So far as I know, Mr. Pierce never rendered me a service of any kind, and, to the best of my knowledge, I never saw him until I met him in the town of Prescott a short time before the meeting of the last Legislature.

I most emphatically assert that I never requested or suggested to him to call at Wickenburg and raise $500 or any other sum for any purpose whatever. In a word, any letter purporting to have been written by me to him, containing statements such as it is represented the one exhibited by him at Wickenburg contained, is a *forgery*.

JOHN A. RUSH.

Letter from a Soldier.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN (15 miles from Camp McDowell), Oct. 20, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: As a few words from here might be interesting, I will say that this command left Camp McDowell on the 11th instant, and moved four miles east of the Verde, making a wagon road as they proceeded, which is very tedious and laborious, the men working with pick and shovel, besides heavy guards at night, as the reds are "on it," and hold possession in these parts. Four miles from the post we went into camp near Frog Springs. The party at this place was divided, and half the command went on to next water (which is at this place), and worked back; the party in rear working on until both met and pitched camp here. The road commences to be very hilly and mountainous from this on, and considerable blasting has to be done. It will naturally be slow work and also dangerous. We will have to make, at the least, thirty miles more of road before reaching the place located for the post, which is on the eastern side of a mountain pass, twenty miles north of the Four Sisters (peaks), and close to some old ruins, at a spring that runs east three miles and empties into Tonto creek.

On the night of the 18th inst., our cattle were stampeded twice out of a brush corral, but we regained them after running three miles—the men behaving admirably. Behind the corral next morning was found a large pool of blood, fresh, and plenty of reds' tracks. There was but one shot fired, and some unlucky cuss got it. They have been around since, but keep at a respectful distance.

The command numbers one hundred, packers and all. The troops are Company A, 32d Infantry and Company F, 14th Infantry, with three commissioned officers.

This will be a rough road for some time, and a dangerous one, also. We are awaiting blasting powder and tools before we proceed farther. All in good health. RENO.

FROM FORT UNION.—By a private letter received by a resident of Prescott from a friend at Fort Union, New Mexico, which has been shown us, we learn that, on September 14th, 1867, the Indians made a dash at the herders, killed two of them, and drove off fifty-eight head of mules. The writer says there was great excitement in the Fort after the occurrence. He also states that good news had been received from the mines, but does not say what mines. Probably those lately discovered near Santa Fe.

SUPREME COURT.—The following cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court at the October Term, 1867:

Chevalier, Appellant, *vs.* Territory of Arizona, Respondent.—Appeal from Third District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Meier, Appellant, *vs.* Bertrand, Respondent—Appeal from Third District Court. Judgment affirmed.

The Court appointed as United States Commissioners for Arizona, to reside in the respective counties—

John Howard for Yavapai county.
Henry Jenkins for Pima county.
—— ——— for Yuma county.
—— ——— for Pah-Ute county.
W. L. Haskell for Mohave county.

John M. Rountree was admitted as an Attorney in this Court.

GENERAL PALMER, the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., passed through this place *en route* for Fort Craig on Tuesday of this week. He will return in a few days for the purpose of organizing a surveying party to take the line of the 35th parallel to the Pacific. This party will separate near Fort Wingate, one division going by Fort Zuñi and the other by Cañon Bonito. Gen. Palmer impressed our citizens very favorably as an intelligent, energetic business man.—*Albuquerque Press, Oct. 5th.*

AN opposition line of coaches is now running between Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, making two trips per week.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS—Pimples on a toper's nose.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Don't fail to read the new advertisements in to-day's paper.

WE publish, to-day, a communication from Hon. John A. Rush, denying the authorship of a certain letter. Read it.

GEN. McDOWELL'S letter will be found upon the first page of to-day's paper. Governor McCormick's reply came in too late to appear this week. Will publish it next week.

FROM THE RIO VERDE.—Mr. Wm. Cory, who has recently made a trip to Camp Lincoln and the settlements on the Rio Verde, informs us that, while he was at Camp Lincoln, Captain Wharton and seventeen men of the 14th Infantry returned from a five days' scout after Indians, under the guidance of Ed. Peck. The party went down the river about thirty miles, and saw some Indians, but could not get within shooting distance of the scamps. They succeeded, however, in destroying a lot of corn which the Indians had stolen from the farmers of the Verde, and which the soldiers found in the rancheria. About thirty tons of hay have been delivered at the post, and the balance will be delivered in a short time. Mr. Riordan of Tucson is the contractor. Mr. Cory purchased twenty-five tons of corn for Mr. Grant.

CAMP RENO.—As will be seen by reading the excellent letter from a soldier of the expedition *en route* to establish Camp Reno, Major Mills's command are meeting with and overcoming great obstacles on the "road" to that place. "Reno" writes a good letter, and we would be glad to have him keep us posted about matters in that almost unknown section of the Territory.

SICK.—Mr. Jas. Grant has been very sick during the past week, but is now rapidly recovering.

THE GOVERNOR.—Governor McCormick, this week, had two of his lots on Montezuma street, fronting the plaza, fenced, for fear, we suppose, somebody might, during his absence away down South in Pima, squat upon them.

SETTLE UP.—By a notice in the advertising columns of to-day's MINER, it will be seen that Governor McCormick requests "all persons holding claims against him as Governor, or on private account, to present their claims for settlement by the 15th inst." He also wishes those indebted to him to settle by that time.

FOR SALE.—The Secretary of the Territory, Col. J. P. T. Carter, has two large box stoves, with pipe, and a lot of tables and chairs, belonging to the people of the United States, which he wishes to sell cheap for cash. See his advertisement.

WEATHER.—The weather up to Tuesday last was "altogether lovely," and exceedingly "dem foine," but since that time it has been sort of snappish—we mean cold. It snowed "a wee bit" on the mountain tops south of town on Tuesday. As our Tucson contemporary would say, it has been "wild and invigorating."

MR. JAS. D. MONIHAN wishes us to inform the public of his ability, at any and all times, to furnish them with good saddle and pack animals; also, wagons and teams. Persons wishing to purchase or hire will consult their interests by calling upon him at his livery stable, Goodwin street, opposite the Plaza. Prices reasonable and charges moderate.

GOOD NEWS FROM CAMP McDOWELL.—Mr. J. S. Metcalf writes us that, a short time since, a war party of Pima and Maricopa Indians returned to camp with three Apache prisoners. They succeeded in killing eleven of the pesky devils. Bully for the Pimas and Maricopas.

There are at present two companies of soldiers at Camp McDowell—one of infantry and one of cavalry.

DOES NOT GET HIS PAPER.—One of our subscribers at Camp McDowell wants to know the reason why he does not receive his copy of the MINER regularly. Although unable to answer the question, we assure him that the fault does not lie in this office. All the papers for Camp McDowell are put up in one package, and mailed by us every week, and, if our correspondent fails to get his paper, the fault must lie somewhere else.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.—The mail rider informs us that the surgeon (name not given) who accompanied Capt. Brownlow's command from Drum Barracks, was killed on the road on the other side of the Colorado by Indians, supposed to be Chimahuevis. We had heard the rumor before, but supposed that it grew from the fact that a surgeon with the same party accidentally shot himself, while drawing his pistol to kill a rattlesnake, and returned to Drum Barracks for treatment. (We published the item last week from the San Bernardino *Guardian*.) We are still inclined to think that such is the case.

HON. H. H. CARTTER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, accompanies Capt. Brownlow's command from Fort Mohave. He arrives just in time to find the Court adjourned for the term.

ADDITION.—Messrs. Kelly & Henderson have recently built an addition to their store, on Gurley street, near Granite.

FROM THE "ARMY OF THE COLORADO."—Charley Spencer, mail rider, has furnished us with the following items from Col. Price's expedition:

A day or two after the command of Major Clendenin left Beale's Springs Station on their last scout, they came upon a rancheria of Indians in the vicinity of Bitter Spring. They completely routed the Indians, killing one, and destroyed the rancheria with everything it contained. They captured a Sharp's carbine, dropped by the Indians in their flight, the barrel of which was hot from firing when they got it.

They also captured a buck Indian, who claimed to be a Mohave, but the Pah-Ute guide with the expedition declared that he was a Pah-Ute, and wanted to kill him. The prisoner was, however, brought into camp, and the commanding officer proposed to make use of him by compelling him to conduct the soldiers to the hostile rancherias and camping grounds; but the Indian, being insufficiently guarded, made his escape.

Major Clendenin's command consists of Company H, 8th Cavalry, and a number of recruits for Company E, 1st Cavalry.

Col. Price has removed his headquarters from Beale's Springs to the Willows, at which point the different commands of his expedition will hereafter rendezvous.

TROOPS ON THE WAY.—A body of recruits for the 14th Infantry, under the command of Captain Brownlow (son of Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee), 8th Cavalry, was passed by the mail rider at Fort Rock. Lieut. Travis, 14th Infantry, and Lieut. Carrick, 8th Cavalry, accompany the party, which will probably reach Fort Whipple to-day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last two men named Beamis and Camp, employed by Messrs. Noyes & Curtis on the Senator lode, Hassayampa District, were putting in a blast of gun-cotton, and, the cartridge being too large for the hole, they were endeavoring to force it in, when it exploded, injuring both men severely. Dr. Kendall, who was called to attend them, is of opinion that Camp will lose an eye; his face is badly burned, and the flesh torn from the palms of his hands. Beamis was also burned and his hands lacerated, though he will probably escape without any further permanent injury than the loss of two fingers. Both men are getting along well. Since the foregoing was in type, Dr. Kendall informs us that he has hopes of saving Mr. Camp's eye, as well as Beamis's hand.

WE learn that Mr. Gray, who had reached La Paz on his way to this place from San Francisco, received at the first named place a letter from his partner, Mr. C. E. Hitchcock, which caused him to return. It is understood that Mr. Hitchcock has found a man acquainted with the improved processes of working sulphurets, and sent for Mr. Gray to ratify an engagement with him to work their lodes in Big Bug District.

SALE.—We are informed that Mr. Ehle has sold a house and lot on Goodwin street, between Marina and Alarcon streets, to Mr. S. C. Rogers, late of Evansville, Indiana, for $1,000, taking in payment live stock at a fair valuation.

FORT WHIPPLE.—We learn that commodious quarters for the General Commanding have been completed at Fort Whipple. Also, that a larger quantity of good hay has been received at that post this Fall than during any previous season.

GEN. McDOWELL.—We learn that private letters received at Fort Whipple intimate that General McDowell will shortly visit this Military District. A letter from Hardyville states that he is expected at Fort Mohave.

THE DIVIDEND.—Work is being regularly prosecuted on the Dividend lode, Big Bug District, which is believed to to be one of the richest lodes in the Territory. The shaft is now down fifteen feet, at which depth the ledge is five feet in width and the rock is of excellent quality. The company are preparing to haul wood to the mill with the intention of running this winter.

SMELTING FURNACE.—F. A. Cook is erecting a small smelting furnace, for the purpose of testing galena and sulphuret ores, at his place of business in the rear of the old Capital building on Gurley street.

LA PAZ RESERVATION.—We are informed that Charles Genung has been appointed to the fat position of sutler on the La Paz Reservation, and that Pete Smith, formerly of Walnut Grove, succeeds Mr. Genung as foreman of the Reservation farm. They are good fellows both, and deserve good luck.

UNSUCCESSFUL.—We learn that Gen. Gregg did not succeed in making terms with the Apache-Yumas. The Indians came in and held a conference with him, but rejected the terms which he offered. We understand that the point on which they disagreed was the quantity of rations to be issued to the Indians; and we apprehend that it will be found more expensive to fight these Indians than to feed them, even if they required double rations. We have learned, since the foregoing was in type, that the failure of the General to make terms with the Indians was owing to the want of a competent interpreter.

WE learn that Bowers & Bros. have taken a contract to herd and feed the Government stock, at their ranch on the Agua Frio, for $9 50 per head per month—to feed each animal twenty-five pounds of fodder per day.

ILL.—Gen. Gregg is reported to be suffering from an attack of chills and fever since his return from the Agua Frio.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.—Mr. L. S. Jenks, with his family, five men and two wagons, arrived here in the early part of the week from Colorado *via* New Mexico. They report that they had, all things considered, a pleasant journey. Mr. Jenks and family are now domiciled in Mr. Stevens's house on the west side of Granite creek, recently occupied by Col. Tyson. On Thursday five families from Texas arrived, bringing with them between three and four hundred head of cattle. Some of them have leased or purchased the Tuttle ranch from Mr. Grant. These immigrants form a welcome addition to our population, and we believe they will never have cause to regret having cast their lot among us.

ON THE WAY.—Miller Bros.' teams are expected to arrive here soon. They will bring a large supply of goods for Messrs. Kelly & Henderson.

PRESCOTT is improving steadily, in spite of all drawbacks, and is bound to maintain its position as the leading town of Arizona.

MANASSEH'S pack train arrived here on Thursday from La Paz, with goods for Wormser & Co.

WE learn that two men who lately arrived here from Colorado have gone to work on the Upper Hassayampa at placer mining, and have met with most encouraging success.

TYE-TYE.—Our friend A. French, who is a miner by trade and a quartzist by profession, recently worked in an arastra on Lynx creek about three tons of refuse rock from his Tye-Tye lode, which yielded $21 15 to the ton.

SEVERAL miners are running Lamson's four arastras with steam power. Have not yet cleaned up.

BOWERS & BRO. have constantly on hand, at the well-known adobe store, corner of Gurley and Granite streets, a fine assortment of goods, suited to the wants of this community, which they are selling cheap for cash.

EXPEDITION FROM FORT WHIPPLE.—Gen. Gregg is, we are informed, making arrangements for an expedition against the Indians of Tonto Basin and vicinity. He will start some day next week, with all his available force—about eighty men.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—The San Bernardino *Guardian* expresses surprise at the Governor's signing the bill for the location of the Capital at Tucson, and adds: "The Governor, with his very fluent pen, has placed on record sundry cogent reasons against such a proceeding, and yet hesitates not to affirm an act against which he has all along both spoken and written. We have heard reasons assigned," etc. The Governor's action in this matter provokes animadversion wherever the geography of this Territory is understood, and no reason he can assign will relieve him from the suspicion of having yielded to unworthy influences. Had he not *known* that the bill was passed through dishonest means, he might have excused his signing it; as it is he cannot.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER.—Last Wednesday's California mail brought us three daily numbers of that sterling Democratic journal, the San Francisco *Examiner*. The daily has been considerably enlarged, is printed upon new and beautiful type, and is ably edited by B. F. Washington, a relative of the "old Virginia patriot" of that name. Ben has conquered the Tories of California with the pen as effectually as his illustrious relative conquered their prototypes in the War of the Revolution with the sword.

COLORADO TIMES.—This excellent Democratic paper, published at Central City, Colorado, has recently changed hands. The retiring editor, H. Garbanati, in his valedictory says: "The *Times* will still continue to defend and expound the principles of the Democracy, and while it does so, I shall wish it every possible success, especially should it oppose every attempt to force this Territory into the condition of a State until the numbers and prosperity of the people will justify such a change." Mr. Barnett, late associate editor of the Denver *Gazette*, will hereafter take the helm in the *Times* office.

LOS ANGELES REPUBLICAN.—Should any of our Republican friends wish to subscribe for a California paper of their own faith, we would modestly recommend to them the *Republican*. It is a live paper, and its able editor, J. H. Worth, promises to, and no doubt will, make it an interesting journal.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

Good Merchantable Lumber,	$60 per M.
Second Quality	30 " "
Clear Lumber	100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

R. MEACHAM, AUCTIONEER,

WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attention, Pioneers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PIONEER and Historical Society will be held at the Store of James Grant,

On Monday Evening, Nov. 4, 1867.

Prescott, Nov. 1, 1867.

Stoves, Tables and Chairs, FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

Two large Box Stoves, with Pipe, and a number of Tables and Chairs heretofore used by the Legislature.

Apply at once to J. P. T. CARTER, Secretary of the Territory.

Prescott, November 1st, 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Gray & Co., at Prescott, will please call and settle prior to December 1st, 1867, as, at that date, all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of J. P. Hargrave for collection.

GRAY & CO.

Prescott, November 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CLAIMS against me, as Governor or on private account, will please present them for settlement by the 15th inst., and those indebted to me will please settle by that time.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

Prescott, November 1st, 1867.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,

Crockery,	Clocks,
Iron,	Nails,
Quicksilver,	Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. 4v28

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. 4v25

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of E. A. VanBibber, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John A. Rush, at his residence, Granite street, Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JOHN A. RUSH, Administrator.

Prescott, Nov. 1, 1867. n28

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Peeples & Yunzbluth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The saloon and brewery will henceforth be conducted by A. H. Peeples. Persons owing the firm will please call and settle their accounts.

A. H. PEEPLES,
WM. YUNZBLUTH.

Wickenburg, October 17, 1867. n27

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held in Prescott on the first day of October, 1867, the special charter granted by the First Territorial Legislature, in November, 1864, was surrendered up, and the company was re-incorporated under the General Incorporation Law of the Territory of Arizona

m1 W. M. HARDY, Secretary.

Property Tax—Poll Tax.

ALL PERSONS owing Property or Poll Tax are hereby notified, that on and after the 1st day of November, 1867, the payment of all Taxes due the County of Yavapai and the Territory of Arizona, from said County, will be enforced by distress and sale of the property of persons owing such Taxes. Pay up and save costs.

JOHN P. BOURKE,
Sheriff and Ex-officio County Collector.

Prescott, Oct. 17, 1867. n27tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

The interest of Mr. George F. Hooper, in the house of Geo. F. Hooper & Co., ceased on the 1st day of May A. D. 1867.

The business of the firm will be carried on and conducted by the remaining partners of the house at the same places as heretofore; hereby assuming all debts and liabilities of the firm, and the collection of all outstanding debts due the firm.

GEORGE F. HOOPER,
F. HINTON,
JOSEPH KENT HOOPER,
pr GEO. F. HOOPER, his Atty,
WM. B. HOOPER,
A. H. WHITING,
JAS. M. BARNEY.

Arizona City, A. T, Sept. 25, 1867. v5n25

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

26m3 WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

and a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco. They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT. It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.

WORMSER & CO.

May 18, 1867. 10-tf

PACIFIC BREWERY.

MONTEZUMA STREET,

South of the store of Ja's Grant.

RAIBEL & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

As we brew our own beer, and take great pains in having it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well to give us a call. v4n24 RAIBEL & SHEARER.

STOVES FOR SALE.

THREE small Stoves for sale by

L. BASHFORD.

Prescott, Sept. 28, 1867. n22tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of I. H. Wamsley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to I. Q. Dickinson, at his place of business on the Agua Frio River, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. I. Q. DICKINSON, Administrator.

JNO. HOWARD, his Att'y

Agua Frio Ranch, October 19, 1867. n26

Notice to Settle Accounts.

The accounts of John M. Rountree, Geo. Cooler and R. E. Farrington, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons having accounts with the above are requested to call at my office and settle the same, and save costs.

G. W. BARNARD.

Presco t, A. T. October 8, 1867. v4n25

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles E. Bock, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John Raible at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. JOHN RAIBLE, Administrator.

JOHN HOWARD, his Att'y.

Prescott, Oct. 19, 1867. n26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harvey Twaddell, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to A. C. Benedict, or John Howard, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.

A. C BENEDICT, Administrator.

JNO. HOWARD, his Att'y.

Prescott, Oct 19, 1867. n26

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Prescott township, in and for the county of Yavapai.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Peter Melchior send greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, to answer unto the complaint of James Grant filed in my office on the 1st day of October, 1867, against you in which he alleges a balance due him of thirty-three ($33 20-100) dollars and twenty cents, for goods, wares and merchandise, delivered to you at your own special instance and request. If you fail to appear and answer judgment will be taken against you for the above amount, together with costs and charges.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

Arizona Miner.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

Gorgeous leaves are whirling down,
Homeward comes the scented hay;
O'er the stubble, sere and brown,
Flaunt the autumn flowers gay;
Ah, alas!
Summers pass—
Like our joys, they pass away!

Fanned by many a balmy breeze,
In the spring I love to lie
'Neath the newly budded trees,
Gazing upward to the sky;
But, alas!
Time will pass,
And the flowers of spring must die.

Oft my maiden sat with me,
Listening to the thresher's tone,
Warbled forth from every tree
Ere the meadow hay was mown;
But, alas!
Summers pass—
Now I wander all alone!

Love, like summer time, is fair,
Decked with buds and blossoms gay;
But upon this autumn air
Floats a voice which seems to say,
"Loves, alas!
Also pass,
As the summers pass away!"

GEO. ARNOLD.

Croppings.

An old gentleman in Arkansas, with his two sons, presented himself for registration. In response to a question, the father stated that he was happy to say that his sons could not read nor write. He had been sent to school when a boy, and when he got a start in the world he indorsed a note and lost his property. He then determined that his children should not know how to write.

At a trial in a divorce case in England, recently, a witness made the following replies:

Mr. Sergeant Tindal—He treated her very kindly, did he not?

Atkinson—Oh, yes, very; he kissed her several times.

Sergeant Tindal—And how did she treat him?

Atkinson—Well, she retaliated!

A correspondent of the Bath *Times* tells a good story of Campmeeting John Allen: "At a social gathering of ministers of different denominations, a Baptist brother made a display of objection to the Methodist polity, because, as he said, there was 'too much machinery to it.' 'Yes,' responded Brother Allen, 'there is a good deal of machinery, but it doesn't take so much *water* to run it as the Baptist does.'"

The following memorandum was picked up by one of the editorial force of the New York *Express:* "Skeleton skirt for wife; Godfrey's cordial for baby; No. 9 shoes for Matilda; nursing bottle No. 2; one gallon of whisky; pink saucer and powder for Miss Jones; one Testament; borrowed of Smith $12; send for bread and beefsteak at 12 M.; meet Julia at 5 P. M."

Dickens' full name is Charles John Hullman Dickens. A correspondent says that the name of Pickwick, which he has rendered immortal, is derived from the parish register at Portsmouth, his native town. The names of Chuzzlewit, Guppy, and Sam Weller are found among the wills at Doctor's Commons.

It pays now to invent a popular toy and make it sell well. The person who invented the common street toy known as the "returning ball" is said to have realized $100,000; the "always-wound-up-top" realized $40,000. The inventor of the "walking doll," which was so fashionable a few years ago, made $75,000 by his patent. The dancing "Jim Crow" toy, introduced a few years ago, was invented by an invalid boy, and won a fortune.

Decrease of Population.—War has left its mark on Mississippi. In 1860 the total population of that State was 801,303—whites 353,899, blacks 447,404. In 1866 the whole population was 724,718—whites 343,460, blacks 381,258. The absolute decrease in six years was 76,585, the whites losing 10,437, the blacks 66,143. But at the rates of increase before the war the population should have been 854,000 in 1866, and the real loss by the war was 130,000, of which the whites lost 52,000, the blacks 78,000. The excessive loss of the negroes is accounted for by the fact that they fled from the interior to the river towns during the war, where they herded together and rotted of disease by the thousand.

"Dead as a door nail" would not seem to be very expressive, and yet it has long been used. In Henry IV we read the following dialogue:

Falstaff—What! is the old king dead?
Pistol—As nail in door.

A solution of gold was, in the early days of chemistry, deemed impossible. It was found that limited proportions are soluble in sulphuric and nitric acids together, and it is now ascertained that it is easily soluble in the etherial solutions of the perchlorides and perbromides. Hence, if gaseous hydriodic acid is transmitted into ether containing leaf gold, it will be dissolved and the acid decomposed.

Cranberry wine, taken internally and applied externally, is announced as a cure for scrofula. To make the wine, take the ripe berries, mash them in a mortar to a fine pulp, put it into a stone jar, add one quart of water to two quarts of berries; stir it well; set away and let it stand a week; then strain it through cotton, and you have a beautiful wine, which, with a little sugar, makes a wholesome drink, at once cooling and palatable. It does not ferment.

Franz Huning, Esq., one of our most estimable and enterprising citizens, has just returned to his home from a trip to the East. He returns in mourning for the loss of his mother-in-law and her son, both of them killed by the Indians while crossing the plains to join his family. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." But God works through others, as his instruments; and *troops* must be His means in avenging us on the infernal savages; and if Congress does not furnish the means, God will surely visit His vengeance on that body.—*Albuquerque Press.*

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES GRANT,

MONTEZUMA-ST. COR. CARLETON,

Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, AND IS SELLING FOR CASH,

A large and valuable

ADDITION TO HIS STOCK

OF GOODS—INCLUDING

Flour, Bacon, Lard,

PICKLES, CRACKERS,

BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR

DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,

MEAT, FISH, and VEGETABLES.

Soap, Coal Oil, Candles, and a general assortment of

Groceries & Provisions

HARDWARE.

Also—A choice supply of HARDWARE, Miners' and Joiners' TOOLS—Cooking STOVES—LAMPS—POWDER, Shot, Lead, Fuse—and

TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

Vouchers Bought,

AND

SIGHT DRAFTS,

Upon SAN FRANCISCO, issued.
Prescott, July 1, 1867. 14-tf

MANUEL RAVENA

HAS OPENED HIS

NEW BRICK STORE,

On Goodwin-St.—near Montezuma,

PRESCOTT,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE invites attention to his unusually large and choice assortment of

Groceries,
Clothing,
Liquors,
Tobacco,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

All of which he offers AT FAIR RATES

FOR CASH.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 10, 1867. 16-6m

FEED AND SALE

STABLE.

GOODWIN-ST. OPPOSITE PLAZA.

PRESCOTT.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN

of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skilfully treated.

J. D. MONIHAN.
Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

E. DARLING,

Pioneer

DRUG STORE,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or trading for a certain promissory note given by me to JOHN LITTIG, as I will not pay the same, for the reason that the holder of said note has not lived up to the conditions and agreements under which said note was drawn.

C. JACKSON.
Prescott, A. T., September 19, 1867.-tf

NEW STORE,

NORTH SIDE OF THE PLAZA, Prescott, Arizona.

THE undersigned offers to the public, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

Butter, Crackers, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Pickles, Pork, Oysters, Lobstors, and other

Provisions.

Pistols, Powder, Powder Flasks, and Sho

genral assortment of fine cut and plug chewing

TOBACCO.

Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of Mer chandize.

LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, May186 18, 7.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION WAGON FACTORY

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.
Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

The Exchange,

SAN BERNARDINO.

Geo. Edward Moore,

Wholesale and retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Spirits, Cigars, Liqueurs, English Ale and Porter.—Also

Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ Agent for TOMLINSON & CO. 5-tf

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

DR. V. GELCICH, late Hospital Physician and Surgeon of the U. S. Army, at Drum Barracks, Wilmington, and present Physician and Surgeon to the County Hospital, has the honor to inform the public that he has recently established, in the city of Los Angeles, an Institute under the above title. It is situated on the south east side of the Plaza. The building has rooms sufficient to accommodate twelve resident patients and the capacity can be extended as necessity may require. The patients will receive the utmost skill, care and attention to comfort. Proper assistants are employed, and a cook specially engaged to supply the patients with the best of everything according to the treatment and diet prescribed.

Attached to the Institute is a Drug Store, which is supplied with a full assortment of Medicines, &c. The charge for board, lodging and medical attendance is $3 50 per diem. Where consultations and operations may be necessary, an extra charge will be made, according to agreement.

In the Institute is also a commodious Bath-room for the use of patients, for cold and warm water, shower, steam and medicated baths.

V. GELCICH, M. D.
Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 17

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

BANNING & COMPANY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Wilmington, Los Angeles and Libertad

Assay Office,

LOS ANGELES CITY.

THE undersigned have the honor to announce to the public, and Miners especially, that they have established

A LABORATORY,

For the Assay and Analysis of all descriptions of Ores, Earths, &c.

No expense has been spared to furnish all necessary apparatus, furnaces, &c. &c. A true, full, and correct return will be made as early as practicable.

Terms—For simple Assay, $5—For Analysis, $10.

V. GELCICH, M. D.
CHAS. POTTER,
Practical Chemists and Assayers.

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

C. G. HOOKER. I. H. CORY. J. D. HOOKER

HOOKER & CO.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, MATALS, ETC.,

NOS. 119 AND 118 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

O. S. M. Cone. J. M. Fisk. R. Gird.

R. GIRD & CO.

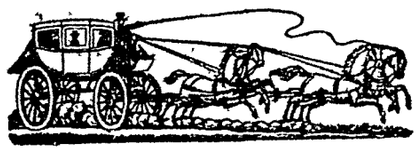
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS, Collectors, and General Employment Agency,

No. 9 Post, and No. 608 Market Street, Room 2, SAN FRANCISCO.

Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc F23-4-tf.

CALIFORNIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coast Line Daily Stage.



Arrangement for 1867.

From Los Angeles to San Francisco—In 4 Horse Stages.

THE Stages of the Coast Line, San Juan, and Los Angeles Stage Company, via San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Louis Obispo and Paso de Robles', Hot Springs.

Leaves Los Angeles daily, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. E. LOVETT & CO.
Proprietors.

WM. BUCKLEY,
General Superintendent.

OFFICE—Bella Union Hotel, Los Angeles.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries

and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

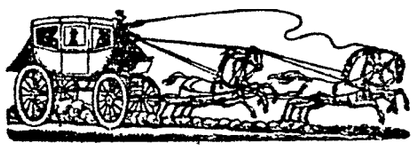
BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware.

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

3tf



United States Mail Line from

LOS ANGELES TO TUCSON,

BY WAY OF

San Bernardino and Fort Yuma.

Leave Los Angeles every Monday, at 7 a. m.—connecting at San Bernardino with the Fort Yuma and Tucson Mail Line.

Through passage can be secured by applying in Los Angeles, to

TOMLINSON & CO.
Proprietors,

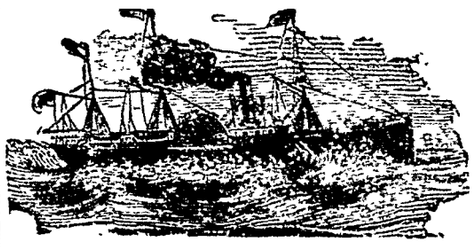
Or to

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
Agent, San Bernardino

Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 17

Southern Dispatch Line

[Established in 1861.]



FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO WILMINGTON, SAN PEDRO AND SAN DIEGO.

SAILING every ten days, taking freight and passengers at the most reasonable rates—to which every care and attention will be given.

Insurance at the lowest rates.

The following first class Clippers will run regular:

Brig Curlew, Capt. W. H. Morton.
Brig Merchantman, Capt. T. J. Knipe.
Schr. Sarah, Capt. J. S. Garcia.

For freight or passage apply to

N. PIERCE,
Southern Packet Office, 610 Front street, Rooms Nos. 5 & 6, up stairs.

References—Messrs. Banning & Co., Wilmington and Los Angeles—Messrs. Tomlinson & Co., San Pedro and Los Angeles.

August, 1866. 18

BELLA UNION

HOTEL, LOS ANGELES.

JOHN KING & CO. Proprietors,

WISH to assure their friends and the travelling public that they are still keeping the BELLA UNION what it always has been,

THE BEST HOTEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Families can be accommodated with large, airy rooms, or suits of rooms, well furnished.

☞ The bills of fare shall be inferior to none in the State.

All the Stages to and from Los Angeles, arrive at and depart from this Hotel.

The Bar and Billiard Saloons shall receive the most strict attention, and the patrons will find that this House is carried on a first class Hotel. Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 16

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vulcan Iron works Company.

[Established in 1850.]

First, Natoma, Fremont and Beale Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Quartz Mill

BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.

THESE Works have lately been increased by the addition of new Shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the original establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently are now unequalled in the State.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler work, such as Mining Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Housings and Irons; and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

They have also a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, Ornamental Fence Posts, House Fronts, Stove Ranges, etc., etc.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard iron. Quartz Screens of Russia Iron, punched to order. Aug-16

BLASTING POWDER.

PRICE $3 PER KEG.

ALSO—SPORTING, CANNON, AND MUSKET POWDER, of superir quality. FUSE and SHOT always on hand and for sale at the Office of the

California Powder Works,

No. 318 California-Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN F. LOUSE,
Secretary.

HAZARD'S GUNPOWDER.

Mining and Blasting Powder, $3 per Keg.

SPORTING POWDER,

AT REDUCED PRICES ALSO.

THE Hazard Powder Company's Powder has no superior.—For sale by

EDWARD H. PARKER,
224 California-Street—San Francisco,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867. NO. 29.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, A. T.

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Officers of the Territory.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. J. BEGGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—In Miner Office, Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona. v4n27

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Prescott, Arizona.

M. R. PLATT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Pine street, Tucson, Arizona

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Court House Building, Tucson, Arizona

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California.
Prescott, Arizona.

HENRY JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Tubac, Arizona Territory.

S. E. BLAIR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Montezuma street, Prescott. 4v25

G. W. BARNARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott. 4v25

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PIONEER
Drug Store,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly sales under orders of Court, Administrators, and Military authorities. May, 1867

Official Correspondence.

M'CORMICK TO M'DOWELL.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PRESCOTT, Oct. 21, 1867.

Brevet Major-General McDowell, Commanding Department of California: GENERAL—Your letter of September 10th, in reply to mine of August 8th, is received.

My language regarding Camps Lincoln and McPherson, in this District, was as follows:

"Even if the matter of moving the troops at Camps Lincoln and McPherson was entirely in his (Gen. Gregg's) power," etc.

How you could think this proposed an abandonment of those camps I do not understand. I certainly meant nothing of the kind; and I do not deny that I approved the location of Lincoln and offered no objection to that of McPherson. What I intended by the expression in my letter was, that Gen Gregg should have the control of the men at those posts, to move them in conjunction with those at Fort Whipple, or in any way demanded by the exigency of the hour. You say he has exercised such control; but the fact of your prompt inquiry regarding the "certain movement" would indicate that you thought he had not the right to do so.

The remarks under the fourth paragraph, or division, of your letter do not, that I can see, at all refute my statement that "the number of troops in the District (of Prescott) is far less in proportion to its size, population and importance, than in any of the several districts into which you have divided the Territory." I made no comparison of the country north and south of the Gila, as you do, but of this particular district with others; and I was not aware that in order to have an increase in the force it was necessary to deprive any other district. The assurance of Gen. Grant to our Delegate in Congress, and to others, that all the troops needed in Arizona could be had upon your requisition, or that of Gen Halleck, and the reported arrival of troops in San Francisco, warranted the belief that the force here might be increased without robbing the other parts of the Territory. But, so far from making Gen. Gregg's doing *anything* (as you say) depend upon his having more troops at once, my words were, that in order to anything like *speedy and vigorous aggressive movements* (owing to the active hostility of various tribes of Indians) he should have an additional force.

The fifth division, and I may say your whole letter, indicates surprise that, having expressed satisfaction with the arrangements made in San Francisco last Winter for the conduct of military affairs in this District, I should offer any complaint. These arrangements were, so far as they extended, highly pleasing not alone to myself but, as I informed you, to the people of Central Arizona. It is not of the arrangements, but of what is deemed to have been an uncalled-for and discouraging interference with Gen. Gregg while he was honestly and successfully engaged in carrying them out, that complaint is made.

While the original orders to him, which, as you say, contemplated the most active operations against the hostile Indians possible with the force, may not have been revoked, your failure to define the hostile Indians, and *refusal to allow him to do so*, have made it difficult for him to know how to proceed, and caused the popular belief that he has been embarrassed by you—a belief in which I was led to concur by the very copies of your official letters of instruction to him which you think should have led me to the opposite conclusion. As those copies were marked for my private use, I have not felt at liberty to quote from them; and although in calling public attention to them you have, in the judgment of my friends, removed the seal of privacy, I prefer not to do so without your permission, which I ask as a matter of simple justice under the strictures of your letter, and feeling confident that the instructions more than warrant the conclusions I have reached, and that the public will so decide.

I may say, however, that your order directing Gen. Gregg to modify his general orders defining the hostile Indians west of Prescott, which is a matter of notoriety, was one cause of the popular feeling. It was well known here, that at the very time you told him he should have assumed they *meant peace*, the Hualapais were on the war path in all their strength; that they were molesting the roads to Prescott and the settlements more than any other Indians; and they have since committed many outrages, including the massacre of the Stimpson party.

Now, I have no idea that Gen. Gregg has the least desire to annoy friendly Indians; but if, under his original instructions to keep the roads to the Colorado open, it was found necessary to declare the Hualapais or any other Indians hostile, and to fight them, the people think it was his right to do so, and his order was highly approved, and its modification strongly disapproved.

The copies of your instructions to Gen. Gregg not only prove, in my judgment, that there has been an attempt to control the details of his operations from San Francisco, but they abundantly show that while the Department Commander is at such a distance he cannot intelligently understand the state of affairs here, and are a powerful argument in favor of a separate Department.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that the criticisms of my letter, and of my Message to the Legislature, were made in no spirit of fault finding, and with no imputation of your motives, which I believe to have been good, but from a sense of official duty, from my own observations, and at the repeated request of numbers of the people, who indeed censured me for not offering them at an earlier day.

I have no desire for controversy, but would much prefer a good understanding and cordial co-operation. We are both anxious for the speedy opening and settlement of this rich Territory, both placing a high estimate upon its resources; and I think you would agree to all I have said regarding military operations here, if you were as near to the hostile Indians as I am and have been for some years.

I am, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Governor.

P. S.—I observe your letter is published in the *Bulletin* as a reply to certain remarks in my message, as well as to my letter. I will only say that, in speaking of the injudicious location of posts I did not refer to those in the District of Prescott, although the unusual sickness of the troops at Lincoln and McPherson during the past Summer, may make a change necessary, and the experience of the year has convinced me that the system of small posts is not a profitable one, and that offensive operations against the Indians cannot be successfully carried on from them. I think the settlers are now of the opinion that they can only be made secure from annoyance by active and constant movements by the troops in the field, pursuing the Indians to their retreats, however distant.

Quartz Mining.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: Without unity and system in our mining operations, we can never attain success. The history of the past gives the most conclusive evidence of this, for of all the drawbacks with which the development of the mineral resources of the Territory has had to contend, none stands more conspicuous than the selfish grabbing of feet by the thousand, and holding them, not only without the capital to work them, but without the least inclination to do so. In fact, the holders of so many feet do not pretend to anything of the kind, they make no pretension to secresy as to their real intentions, but openly confess that all they want is to sell out and clear out. Now it does appear strange to me that the class of men of which I speak have not long ere this discovered the utter fallacy and hopelessness of their plan The selling out business is played out, and will in all probability never be restored to the palmy condition it attained in the early history of Washoe The day has gone by when the prospector could set himself down behind three rocks which he dignified by calling them a monument, and say to a speculator, "Your money, or no quartz." I can cite a case in point, highly illustrative of the class that monopolize our quartz interests While sitting in the Recorder's office one day last Spring, a man came in almost breathless to record a quartz ledge from which he displayed a very rich specimen. When the question was asked, "What's to be the name of the ledge?" I listened with some curiosity for the answer, which was, "I am going to call it the One Man Ledge. If I take anybody in with me I shan't be able to sell out." I could not help thinking at the time that this man, though not aware of it, was a representative man But it is in the sequel the true mischief lies. It would not be near so injurious to the general welfare if the men who recklessly locate every ledge they happen to find would only stay here and represent them, at least in person. Now, to my certain knowledge, the man alluded to has left the Territory, and yet his right and interest must be respected for an almost indefinite period, to the exclusion of every or anybody who might at least make an attempt to develop the apparent wealth of the mine.

The case cited is no exceptional one There are hundreds of others; and it is sincerely to be hoped that when the Congressional mining law comes into effect, it will forever put a stop to this wholesale monopoly of mines by men who, as I said before, have neither the means nor inclination to work them. These remarks apply equally well to many of the men who have worked hard in the attempt to accomplish what is almost an impossibility—the unaided development of a mine. In nearly every instance they have failed, not only with the best intentions, but in many instances on undoubtedly rich mines. It is an old saying and a true one, that it requires a mine of gold to work a gold mine; and yet gold mines are not only worked but made to pay without the expenditure of a very large amount of cash. If the miners in any of the small districts would only form themselves into joint stock companies, with little else than bone and muscle as their capital; let them then select one of the most favorable ledges, and concentrate their labor on it, instead of covering the various ledges with two-foot holes, which tell nothing, and from which there is not the slightest chance of realizing anything, a good shaft could be sunk that would determine the value of the mine, and if really valuable there would be no difficulty in finding a purchaser. Some such plan as this might be adopted with advantage to all concerned; and if something of the kind is not done, the one man will discover, when too late, that he has spent the best years of his life in the vain hope of selling undeveloped quartz ledges. F. P. H.

AMENITIES.—Will the venerable editor of the Sutter County *Sentinel*, when he gives the *Banner* the lie, spread it on thus: L-I-E. It makes us so sick to be called liars, all at one time, that we feel like wrapping ourselves in a "blanket."—*Sutter Banner.*

Well now, we shouldn't call that an unreasonable request. If an editor is to be called "a liar," in print, we think his ideas of typograpical taste ought to be consulted as to the size of the type used.—*S. F. Dramatic Chronicle.*

TO BEAUTIFY THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of boiling water, and before it is cold add one teaspoonful of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A teaspoonful of this mixture, with an equal quantity of tepid water, applied daily with a soft brush, preserves the teeth, extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums and makes the teeth pearly white.

Navigation of the Colorado.

The San Francisco *Call*, of October 15th, says:

There was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. at their room in the Merchant's Exchange, last evening, the purpose of which Mr. R. C. Sneath, the President, stated, was to consider the trade of the Colorado. That gentleman spoke of the former efforts made to open this branch of commerce, and their failure at the time from the apathy of merchants in not subscribing. He and Mr. J. Stow spoke at length of the great advantages the trade of Utah and surrounding country would be to this city, and compared the different routes, showing the big price charged from the East, and the time it required for the transportation of merchandise, and how that waste of time could be avoided by the newly proposed route, and also that freight could be delivered at Callville, the rear door of Salt Lake, at four cents per pound. Captain Rogers, of the *Esmeralda*, being called upon, gave some very interesting points as to the feasibility of the navigation of the Colorado. Mr. A. G. Lawrence, Special Postal Agent, gave a very favorable description of the country along the Colorado, and explained that the merchants of this city would reap a rich harvest now, and for all time, if they only secure this trade of Utah. Letters were read from Mr. N. Knodle, who described the trouble of the miners on the Upper Colorado, near Hardyville, in consequence of their not being able to receive supplies regularly; and from Mr. D M. Ayers, who gave an account of the hardships the teamsters from the East experienced in order to get to Salt Lake. Several other men addressed the meeting, offering some new and interesting suggestions, but which, from want of space, we are unable to present our readers. After which the following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine into the expediency of opening steam communication with Callville, at the head of navigation on the Colorado, and to report the result of their investigation to the chamber at as early an opportunity as possible.

Messrs. R. B. Swain, W. W. Montague and D. W. C. Rice were appointed to make the investigations, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

DO METALS GROW?—The question as to whether the metals are now in process of formation has long been mooted, but never satisfactorily determined. Many hold to the theory that gold, silver, copper and other metals are growing at the present time, or perhaps more properly, are being collected from minutely small particles existing in the atmosphere or in the earth, in a manner to make them available; and if the facts bearing on the subject were gathered up and presented in proper shape they would go far to establish the theory. The copper mines of Lake Superior were worked quite extensively by a race now extinct. In the recent opening of some of these mines, it is said that copper ore, and even masses of native copper, have been found in such quantities as to lead to the conclusion that the ore or metal had grown or formed subsequent to the ancient working of the mines. Among the silver miners of Mexico and Peru there are traditions of the finding of native silver and ores that had formed subsequent to the opening and working of the mines by the aborigines. Some time ago, in reopening a silver mine in the Hartz mountains that had been closed for several centuries, the timbers used by the former workers were found encrusted with silver ore In a gravel claim in Australia, masses of iron pyrites, containing gold in sufficient quantities to pay for extracting, have been found in the cavities of the petrified trees, showing the formation of the pyrites and collection of the gold thereon to have been subsequent to the growth of the wood. The fact that we are ignorant of the process by which metals are collected in certain localities is no argument against the theory. We know that plants are formed of materials existing in the atmosphere; and metals may be formed in a manner somewhat analogous, though their growth is much slower.

TUNGSTEN *vs.* THE BLACK DIAMOND FOR ROCK DRILLING.—Our readers, says the *Journal of Applied Chemistry*, know that tungsten is a simple body of steel gray color, very hard, difficult of fusion, and of a density 17.6. It is found in combination with lime, as the tungstate of lime (scheeletine), and with iron and manganese (wolfram). M. Gaudin proposes the use of this metal for the drilling of rocks. Until now the black diamond has been employed, but the enormous expense of this substance has made a reform desirable. M. Gaudin prepares, in a flame of oxygen, a substance made from this metal, which is three-fold more brilliant than the ruby and will pulverize the hardest granite quite as readily as the black diamond. Emery has an action on the latter substance. Numerous experiments have shown that it can be obtained in any form and of any dimensions without alteration. This preparation may be used to drill granite mountains, and to work tempered steel. It can also be used to turn white cast iron. This discovery is very important, and is calculated to render immense service to industry.

WHEN does a family sup on music? When it has a piano-*for-te*.

"HAVE I not, my son, given you every advantage?" "Oh yes, but I couldn't think of taking advantage of *you*, father."

WOMAN—the only endurable aristocrat—elects without ballot, governs without law, and decides without appeal.

THE Capital is to be on wheels the 15th.

Wanted—A Flouring Mill.

If there is any one thing our people need more than another, that thing is a good flouring mill. Heretofore our prayers have all been offered up for quartz mills, of which we now have several; but it seems as though they are not of much use to us as yet, and we greatly fear they will remain useless upon our hands unless we get a good flouring mill, which will enable us to make our own flour, and retain the thousands of dollars annually sent away for the "staff of life" in the hands of our own people. The cost of living at present, in Central Arizona, is awfully steep; labor also is high; but employers could afford to pay fair wages were the cost of living less. It is conceded by every one that this is a first-rate wheat-growing country, and we all know there is land enough in Yavapai county to produce sufficient food for tens of thousands of people. This year, those of our farmers who planted wheat were rewarded for their labors by excellent crops. We saw, recently, at Walnut Grove, on the ranch of Hon. Allen Cullumber, several stacks of as fine wheat as can be seen in any country; nay, more, we ate bread made from wheat grown at the Grove, and ground in a small mill owned by Mr. Lambertson of that settlement; and though not quite so good as bread made from first-class California flour, owing to the primitive mode of grinding and cleaning, it was, nevertheless, sweet and nutritious. Mr. Cullumber has lately received from California a small pair of French buhr-stones, and is engaged in the construction of a mill, which, although small, will save many a dollar to the country. But these two small mills will not be able to supply one-fourth of the people of Yavapai county with breadstuffs; and we earnestly hope that some of our enterprising citizens will, ere long, build a mill capable of making flour enough to bread at least half of our population. There can be no doubt of its proving a paying investment. The farmer would then have an inducement to plant wheat, well knowing that he could sell it to the mill, or have it ground into flour and sell it to the miner at a living price, and the latter, by getting this necessary article for much less than he would have to pay for it were it transported over a thousand miles, as it now is, would then be enabled to prospect and work scores of valuable lodes and miles of gold-bearing creek-beds. Central Arizona needs three things very badly: 1st. More troops to protect life and property and kill off the Indians—for to that it must come at last. 2d. A cheap process to work her rich sulphuret ores. 3d. A good flouring mill. Give her these, and, our word for it, she will soon distance all competitors in mining, agriculture and stock-raising.

ARIZONA.—The frequent reception of accounts of the most brutal and hellish murders, the devastation of homes and destruction of property of every description, by those fiendish enemies of the human race, whose hands are against all mankind—the Apache Indians—shows the necessity for more troops in that Territory. Every mail brings us a wail of distress, and an earnest appeal from the brave and hardy pioneers to the Government for protection, believing that the military authorities would provide the Territory with a force sufficient at least for partial protection to the settlers. The country north of the Gila, which is without doubt the richest in mineral wealth, and equal in agricultural resources to any portion of our country, has for the past five years, to a considerable extent, been settled upon and occupied by that daring and energetic class of people so necessary to the development of the resources of a new country, and now, after years of toil and privations in bringing the valleys under cultivation, and developing those leads of gold and silver that have given to Arizona a world-wide reputation, many of them are compelled, after witnessing the fruits of their labor destroyed by marauding bands of these fiends incarnate, to seek protection for their lives in the larger settlements, adjacent to military posts, and in many instances leave the Territory altogether.

We copy the above terse and truthful picture of affairs in this unfortunate and badly used Territory from the Los Angeles *Republican* of a recent date, and endorse every word of it. We thank our cotemporary for the interest taken by him in the welfare of our promising young Territory, and hope he may continue to make known our wants and aid us in our efforts to develop the country and conquer the Apache, to do which, it is highly necessary that more troops be sent here to protect us while engaged in the important and necessary work.

JOHN R. RIDGE died at Grass Valley, Nevada county, California, on the 5th ult., of brain fever. Mr. Ridge was a quarter-blood Cherokee, and claimed to be the rightful chief of that nation. His father was killed in southwest Missouri by the adherents of the present chief, John Ross. Mr. Ridge was a ripe scholar and an able writer. He leaves a wife and daughter.

PARLIAMENT CLOCK.—It takes two hours to wind up the English Parliament clock. The dials are twenty feet in diameter, and the hour bell weighs fifteen tons.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,............ ....EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property, etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and being too poor to engage a fighting editor, intend to fix up our own business with "jaw-bone."

Result of the Recent Judicial Election in California.

The *Call*, of October 22d, says: "A careful compilation of all the returns received here—from thirty-three counties—of the Judicial election, shows the following result: Sprague, 17,273; Currey, 14,987—Sprague 2,286 ahead. Fitzgerald, 16,302; Swett, 14,987—Fitzgerald 1,315 ahead. The counties to hear from will increase these majorities about twenty-five per cent. The final returns will show that we are not 150 votes out of the way."

Our Next Delegate.

Although it is over seven months yet until the time when the sovereigns of Arizona will be called upon to elect some man to represent them in the Congress of the United States at Washington, there appears to be considerable buzzing by aspirants for that fat office among their friends and retainers. Nearly every man you meet nowadays has something to say upon this subject, and we suppose that at least one-fourth of the people of the Territory would like to serve their fellow-citizens in that capacity. At any rate candidates seem to be as plenty as "leaves in Vallambrosa," or dogs in Constantinople, and all have some hobby upon which they expect to ride into that office. What a pity it is that Uncle Samuel will not pay for the attendance of more than one brilliant genius from Arizona! If he did, we would drown Washington City with a flood of eloquence and intelligence. As it is our people will be compelled to select from the vast array of aspirants some one man who they think will not forget all about his ever living in Arizona as soon as he gets a certificate of election in his pocket and crosses the Colorado river. We have tried three gentlemen, who before election promised to faithfully represent our interests at the National Capital, and our people know that they failed to fulfill their promises, and did nothing for the good of the Territory. We now warn our people to be on the alert for other gentlemen who are anxious to follow in the wake of our trio of illustrious delegates, and would advise them to close both ears against the syren voice of any politician who wishes to go to Congress from this Territory who is not known to be honest, and who is not thoroughly identified with our Territory and her people. All sorts of arguments will be used, promises will be made, and inducements held out to catch the unwary and entrap our honest-minded people, by demagogues who think they were born to feed eternally and continually out of the public crib. Thrice in succession have the people of Arizona had the wool pulled over their eyes, and it remains to be seen whether experience has taught them to be able to distinguish friend from foe.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—The strength of the two great parties in the next Legislature, will be as follows:

Senate—Democrats, 19. Republicans, 21.
Assembly—Democrats, 51. Republicans, 29.
Democratic majority on joint ballot, 20.

Thirteen Republican Senators hold over, and but 7 Democrats. Of the 20 new Senators elected last September, 12 are Democrats, and 8 Republicans.

THE Democracy of Kansas have organized for a vigorous campaign against negro suffrage. It is thought the Republicans will split on the question of female suffrage, temperance, and the Sunday laws.

WE have received a number of communications so late in the week that we cannot make room for them in this number. Among them is one from the Governor, denying any knowledge of the use of any dishonest means to secure the passage of the bill for the location of the capital at Tucson. They will all appear next week.

AMONG the departures last week from Prescott were Judge Wells and Almon Gage, Esq., for the East, and Jesse Justice for El Monte, California.

A PARTY, comprising a number of our old and valued citizens, will leave here on Monday next for New Mexico. Most of them will probably return in the Spring.

W. C. REED, the sulphuret man, proposes to return here at an early day.

The Alta, Miner, and General McDowell.

The *Alta California*, a newspaper that makes it a point to wear the collar of every party, sect and man that happens to be in power and place, pitches into the MINER in a ferocious manner. We suppose the old turncoat sheet expected to "nip us in the bud" with its weighty "gunny-bag" logic. But, thanks to our good Democratic constitution, we expect to survive this attack and spike its old quaker gun before getting through with it. The senseless old cackler, in order to please its present drivers—the members of the Radical State Central Committee of California—flings the worn-out epithet of "Copperhead" at us, as though *it* were an original dyed-in-the-wool Republican sheet. We should think its conscience, if it has any of that article left, would smite it for fulminating doctrines that everybody acquainted with its past history knows it does not indorse. The people of the Pacific coast have not forgotten that the Radical *Alta* of to-day, before the commencement of the late war favored and defended Secession, and, if our memory serves us rightly, it also talked glibly in favor of a Pacific Republic. But the war commenced, public sentiment in California was with the Coercion party, and the *Alta*, like a faithful weather-*hen*, flapped her wings and flopped over to the dollars and cents side of the question. After the war terminated, Mother Goose, thinking that Andy Johnson, surnamed Moses by its African pets, was "a gwine to be de comin' man," sided with him against the Dantons, Marats and Robespierres of the Confiscation party. But, soon thereafter, "a change came o'er the spirit of its dream." Thad. Stevens got Andy's thumb in his mouth, and made him sing out "enough." Thereupon, the *Alta* seceded from Andy, thus leaving our tailor President without a *goose*. After this sudden change of base, the old hag, in order to make a show of devotion to the cause espoused by her, howled fiercer than the fiercest, in favor of disfranchising *rebels*, confiscating what little property was left them after the ravages of the terrible war from which they had just emerged, and giving it to the blacks. It did this for the purpose of ingratiating itself into favor with the party that, a short time previous, threatened to demolish it in the same manner in which they destroyed the *Democratic Press*. But, after it got over that scare, it made up its mind not to be caught in such a trap again, and, with more than its usual indecent haste, embraced all of Africa and a goodly portion of Asia, turned its batteries upon the laboring whites of its State, and tried to force them down to a level with semi-civilized Asiatics and African fetish-worshippers. Again it missed its aim. The party to which, through fear and selfish motives, it has attached itself, has been twice beaten in its State, and the old hulk is now floundering about in a sea of uncertainty, preparatory to making one more desperate effort to flop "right side up with care"

It takes us to task for a jocose squib which we fired at General McDowell, and rushes to the defense of that gentleman in truly Quixotic style. It accuses us of criticising the military acts of that officer, a thing we are innocent of. The MINER has no quarrel with General McDowell, and does not wish for any, but, as ours is now, or soon will be, a free country, and as officials—both civil and military—are but the servants of the people, we claim, and will exercise, the right of expressing an opinion upon matters of vital interest to our people. We said that a large number of the citizens of Arizona were led to believe that General McDowell was to blame for not furnishing a sufficient number of troops to protect life and property in this Territory, and, believing this to be the case, the MINER said no more than the *Alta* or any other paper would have said if occupying its position in the Territory. Until General McDowell published his letter stating that he had no troops to spare us, we had an idea that there were plenty of soldiers lying about loose in California, and, of course, it was our duty to "stir him up" a little.

The "Copperheads," as the *Alta* calls the Democrats of this Territory, happen to be the only people here who raised their voices in opposition to the preamble and resolutions indirectly charging General McDowell with incapacity and base motives, which was introduced and voted for by Radical members of our Territorial Legislature. The Democrats who spoke and voted against the preamble and resolutions did not wish to censure Gen. McDowell until thoroughly satisfied that he was the person chargeable with the wrongs our people have suffered.

Again, we do not see the necessity for a scarcity of troops upon this coast, where they are so badly needed. The Radical friends of the *Alta* have plenty of soldiers to send south to the "Five Kingdoms," to crush out liberty and encourage Cuffee to lord it over white American citizens. It would never do to trust the adoption of their obnoxious isms to the people. No, no, they are compelled to force them down the throats of a down-trodden people at the point of the bayonet. They can marshal tens of thousands of soldiers to watch over their bureaus, lecturers and negro pets in Dixie, but cannot spare one regiment more for the protection of citizens engaged in the development of a Territory bordering a foreign country. They are at best but poor white trash, having no vote in a Presidential election, and, as a consequence, get no favors from the party in power, whose consumptive mouth-piece the *Alta* now is. *Adios*, Granny, although you tried hard to make "the sun cross the Tropic of Capricorn," we do not think you can make many more somersaults without breaking your neck.

Mail Matters.

Col. Carter, Secretary of the Territory, has informed us that in a letter which he received some time since from the Post Master General in relation to postal affairs in the Territory, that functionary informed him that at present, and until the population of the Territory increased, he would not, under any circumstances, open up any more new mail routes here, but said that if it were proved to him that service on established routes could be dispensed with, he would transfer the service to some other route upon which service might be needed. Well, the people of Wickenburg and La Paz do not ask for the establishment of a new route, but they want and must have service upon their old route, which was taken off and discontinued through the meddling advice of some political trickster at Washington to further some scheme of himself and friends. We have heard it suggested that a weekly instead of a semi-weekly mail from St. George in Utah to Arizona City in this Territory, would be sufficient to accommodate the people living upon that route, but of that we are not so sure, and would prefer to leave that proposition to the people interested, to decide. Some little might be saved by discontinuing the weekly service upon 110 miles of the route from Arizona City to Tucson.

The talk about economy in such small matters is pure buncombe, and will not go down with our people. When the Indians kill our citizens, Economy is to blame; when they steal our property, old Economy is again the cause, and when a goodly number of our people ask for a mail route to be established, which every body is willing to admit they sorely need, Economy steps in and says you can't have it. Thousands of dollars to pay black soldiers to lord it over white men, tens of thousands to support bureau gotten up expressly for the benefit of the nigger, but not one cent for the establishment of a mail route through a country peopled by a handful of white patriot heroes who are engaged in developing the resources of the richest Territory in America, with an implement of labor in one hand and a rifle or revolver in the other! Were the people of Wickenburg and La Paz negroes instead of being poor white trash, their wants would quickly be attended to Brethren, let us pray for a few more Democratic victories in the East so as to strengthen the back bone of a President, who has, nevertheless, shown a disposition to protect the interests and rights of the white race in this negro cursed Republic.

OUR SCHOOL.—Wednesday last, by invitation of Mr. James E McCaffrey, we visited the school now being taught by him in this place. We found a goodly number of scholars in attendance, not over one-half of whom were provided with proper school books, for we noticed that two scholars had to read, spell and study in one book. The reading of the older scholars was very good The younger children, most of whom, a short time since, were unacquainted with their A, B, C's, are now considerably advanced in spelling, and appear to take considerable interest in studying and learning their lessons. From what we saw of Mr. McCaffrey's mode and manner of teaching "the young idea how to shoot," we consider him the right man in the right place. He is, we know, fully competent and well calculated to discharge the arduous duties of a pedagogue. He has recently received, from California, a number of copies of Mitchell's school geography, and atlas, and several copies of Goodrich's History of the United States, for the use of classes far enough advanced to be able to comprehend their contents. He has, likewise, received some copies of Greene's Elementary Treatise on English Grammar. The progress made by the children is encouraging, and the cessation of the school should not be permitted. It is understood that the Board of Supervisors propose levying a special tax for school purposes, under the provisions of the law passed by the Fourth Legislature; but it would be also well for those who can to contribute something besides towards the support of the school. The present schoolhouse is rather a dilapidated concern—is too cold and far from town for a winter schoolhouse. A warm, comfortable house in town should be secured for winter use, and the school should, by all means, be continued through the winter. To further that object, the MINER, although not so rich an institution as the New York *Herald*, will contribute $20.

LOS ANGELES GRAPE CROP.—The *Republican* says that, owing to the cool, damp weather of early summer, the grape crop, this year, is below the average, but in consequence of the new vineyards that are just coming into bearing, the gross product will be largely in excess of previous years. On account of the high price asked for pipes, and the light demand for wine during the past year, the manufacturers are making more brandy than they have ever before made in one season.

THE Democrats of Ohio are considering the question of contesting Hayes' election, on the ground that negroes voted in some counties, contrary to law. The case would be tried before the State Senate, which has a Democratic majority.

COL. GARVIN is in San Francisco, and has submitted to a surgical operation.

Lieutenant Hasson.

WE have before us a letter signed "Patrick Hasson, 2d Lt. 14th Infantry. Comd'g Det. 'E' Co., 1st Cavalry," the writer of which informs us that he is the person called (erroneously) "Lieut. Hartson" in a paragraph headed "A Damaging Report," published in the MINER of the 19th ult., and says: "Now, the responsibility of the affair in question I freely assume, but not the version of it given in your paper; and, whether creditable or the opposite, my superiors have already judged," etc. The Lieutenant complains bitterly of the injury done him by our statement, and proceeds, in a style which is apparently intended to convey an impression of bloodthirstiness, to demand the name of our informant. We do not know Lieut. Hasson, never heard of him until we heard of his exploits in connection with Col. Price's expedition, and certainly could have had neither motive nor wish to do him a wanton injury. Since he does not deny the main facts alleged in the paragraph in question, we can only infer that they were correctly stated; and if he has satisfied his superior officers that his conduct on the occasion was proper and professional, we are glad of it. We will doubtless be prepared to express our own satisfaction when we learn upon what grounds such conduct is adjudged by military gentlemen commendable, or even excusable. For our informant we refer the Lieutenant to his own command—there is a good many of him, and it will take a long rope to do the business if it is determined to tie him up by the thumbs in revenge for his "telling tales out of school" We entertain none but the kindliest feelings towards the officers and soldiers in this Territory; we are glad of every opportunity to bestow upon them deserved commendation, but when military gentlemen assume that the uniform exempts its wearers from fair and just criticism for acts done or neglected in the public service, they "reckon without their host." We are quite aware that fighting Indians is toilsome work—in a few instances in this Territory it has been known to be dangerous even—and when scouting in the mountains a man cannot be shaved, curled and perfumed every morning; nay, may be forced to subsist upon the "humblest fare;" but to urge such hardships and privations as reasons why a perfunctory performance or gross avoidance of duty should not be alluded to by a public journal, is puerile. Sensible men who adopt the profession of arms do not expect their career to be a life-long dress parade, for the delectation of silly misses and enthusiastic Jenkinses; they know that they voluntarily engage themselves to encounter toils and perils and face wounds and death upon occasion, and they know, too, that while the faithful performance of their duty brings them more unalloyed honor than falls to the lot of members of any other profession, they cannot escape the just blame which may attach to their errors or short-comings. We have been led to make these remarks not as specially applicable to our correspondent, but because some junior officers, as well as civilians temporarily attached to the army, arrogate to themselves a special fitness for newspaper puffery and press privileges, while they show a disposition to resent adverse criticism, and even trivial slights, with bluster and bravado, and terrible but harmless threats. It gives us pleasure to say, however, that in most instances the designation of army officer is synonymous with that of gentleman.

MAJOR HENRY M. BENSON, formerly of the California Volunteers, and now a Lieutenant in the regular army, is stationed at Camp Douglas, Utah. He was for a long time stationed at Fort Whipple, and during the winter of '65, was in command of that post The Major has seceded from the fraternity of bachelors, and advises his ancient bachelor friends to go and do likewise.

FROM OREGON.—Our fellow townsman, T A. Head, Esq., has lately received a letter from Mr. J. A Burns, of Applegate, Josephine county, Oregon, which states that a number of families living in that vicinity have sold their property and intend moving to this section of Arizona next Spring. The writer of the letter is a Minister of the Gospel, and is coming here himself. The people up that way want to learn something about our Territory, and have subscribed for the MINER. They intend bringing plenty of teams and wish to know a great many things in relation to our country.

DEATH OF GEN. PRICE.—Gen. Sterling Price died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 29th of last month, of a disease contracted in Mexico.

EASTERN capitalists have proposed to take the Southwest Pacific Railroad on the terms of Fremont's contract, and build it forthwith.

THE members of the Judicial Committee favor impeachment, and are confident that the project will receive the approbation of a majority of the House. They will press the subject early in the session.

UPON the recommendation of Gov. Pierpont, the President has pardoned Commodore Barron.

CAPTAIN BUTCHER, of the Missouri Cavalry, who came here with the escort which attended the Territorial officials in 1863, lately died in Missouri of cholera.

J. ALEXANDER MAHON is at present in Philadelphia.

ELECTIONS YET TO HEAR FROM.—The following States were to have held elections, as follows:

Kansas, November 6. Members of Legislature, and Amendments to Constitution.

Maryland, November 5. Constitution.

Massachusetts, November 5. Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Members of the Legislature.

New Jersey, November 6. Members of the Legislature.

New York, November 5. Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judges, and Members of the Legislature.

Wisconsin, November 5. Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, Inspector of Prisons, Members of Legislature, and Amendment to Constitution.

Should these States follow in the footsteps of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, and California, it will be mighty apt to give the great Radical party the belly-ache or the "blues" Be prepared for the worst, *pay-triots*, the villainous Copperheads are on your trail.

SCARCE.—The Los Angeles *News* of October 25th, says: Unemployed mechanics of all kinds are very scarce in this city, particularly masons and carpenters.

THERE is a prospect of armed intervention by France in the affairs of Rome, and there is great financial depression in consequence. Private advices from Europe, per cable, say that war is regarded as being imminent.

A NEW WAGON FOR WICKENBURG.—Last week, John Goller dispatched another, being the sixth, of those splendid ore wagons, which are turned out in so handsome a style from his large manufactory. The wagons belong to Messrs Bichard and Cattick, and are intended for the Vulture, Wickenburg, Arizon[a] —*Los Angeles News, Oct. 25th*.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The telegraph again says that preparations are be[ing] made for the trial of Jeff. Davis, before a ju[ry] composed mostly of niggers. We presu[me] the Judge will be a monkey.

WILMINGTON.—Lieut. Woods, of the [...] Infantry, who recently shot and killed a [sol]dier at Drum Barracks, was tried before J[us]tice Gilchrist, and acquitted, it being pro[ved] that the act was done in self-defence. [He] started immediately to join his company [in] Arizona.

Drum Barracks is almost deserted at p[res]ent, there being only about twenty men altogether, in camp and hospital.

THOUSANDS of people are flying from [Mem]phis, on account of the yellow fever the[re].

A SPECIAL from Philadelphia says th[e Re]publican Central Committee is determin[ed to] contest the election of Sharswood. The [...]ter's official majority is 744.

GEN. LEUDINGTON, U. S. A., having re[liev]ed Col Lees, is now Chief Quartermas[ter of] the District of New Mexico.

OUR Delegates arrived safely on T[...] from Prescott excepting Colonel Lewi[s and] Judge Jenkins who arrived on Wednes[day]. Judge Jenkins in his usual health, Col[onel] quite unwell, but we hope our wild a[nd in]vigorating climate will soon set the C[olonel] on his feet again.—*Southern Arizonian*.

We hope so too. But, "say, S[...] whar you catch'em "*wild* and invigor[ating]

COLONEL EDWARD WILLIS, formerl[y] 1st Inf., N. M. Volunteers, was h[ere] Tuesday of this week, with General [...] He is going with the surveying party [of the] Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Divis[ion, which] is going on the line of the 35th [...] Colonel Willis is an excellent man [for the] purpose—in fact, no better man co[uld have] been selected —*Albuquerque Press, O[ct...]*

Colonel Willis, while a Major in [the Cali]fornia Volunteers, was for a long [time in] command of Fort Whipple. Our [citizens] will remember him as an excellen[t officer] and an honest, straightforward ma[n ...] well acquainted with the two ri[...] through our Territory, and his com[...] that *via* the 35th parallel augurs [...] for its adoption as *the* route.

CORN sells readily in Los Angeles [...]nia, at two cents per pound, and po[...] three cents per pound, in gold.

THE HOME PAPER.—The Clevel[and Plain] *dealer* compresses a volume of pract[...] into small compass, as follows:

It matters not how many ne[wspapers a] man takes, his list is incomplete w[ithout the] home paper. Every citizen who w[...] for his locality, should give a gen[erous sup]port to his home paper. If that p[aper is not] just such as he would wish, he [should remember] that himself and neighbors are r[esponsible] in a measure, for its shortcomin[gs. Give the] paper a liberal support and active [...] and it will instantly respond to [such mani]festations. Let an editor feel tha[t his efforts] are appreciated, and he is the mos[t ...] being on earth; his paper being [...] himself, he is as sensitive to prais[e ...] as a doting father. Nothing can [take the] place of the home newspaper. It [is the mir]ror in which the town and n[...] news is reflected; in the social, p[olitical and] religious circle where printed, it [...] that no other paper can. Whe[n ...] economy compels you to curtail [your news]paper list, strike off every other [... but never] you say to the publisher of your [home jour]nal, "stop my paper."

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

ANOTHER PURCHASE.—We wish to inform our readers that last week we bought from V. Ryan, Esq., all the type, galleys, shooting-sticks, italic sheep's-feet, stands, cases, chases, rules, leads, quoins (not current), bank (insolvent), paper stock, etc., formerly used in the publication of the *Gazette* and *Arizonian*, both of which papers have (after brief existence, the former as a Republican and the latter as a Democratic paper) some time since been "subjugated." We took pity upon and by this act "exterminated" them. By this new acquisition we have made our office second to none this side of San Francisco, both for quantity and quality of our material, which is all nearly new; and we flatter ourselves with the idea that the MINER establishment can now turn out job work of any description in as good style as Towne & Bacon, "or any other man." If you don't believe it, just try us, and we will show you what we can do.

ELYSIAN CLUB.—The following gentlemen have been elected to serve as officers of this Club for the ensuing three months: President, R. E. Elliott; Vice President, S. E. Blair; Recording Secretary, E. Darling; Financial Secretary, J. D. Dunlap; Treasurer, W. N. Kelly; Board of Managers, B. H. Weaver, G. D. Kendall, T. Simmons; Committee of Intigation, R. E. Farrington, E. W. Wells, A. Henning; Sergeant-at-arms, G. W Barnard. The Club is in a flourishing condition, and cannot fail to continue so under the management of the above-named officers.

MR. COOK'S furnace, built of lava rock, for the purpose of testing ores, has not been a complete success. The rock, it seems, will not resist very great heat. Mr. Cook, however, informs us that he has received a specimen of rock, said to have come from an extensive deposit in the vicinity of Walnut Grove, which stood a severe test, and, as soon as he is satisfied that enough of the material can be obtained for his purpose, he will dispatch a team for a load of it. We hope the deposit may be found as represented, as it would be of incalculable benefit to the mining interests of this country

THE COLORADO RESERVATION.—Mr. A. F. Waldeman has finished the survey of this reservation, and it is expected that immediately upon the return of Superintendent Dent from California, a considerable number of men will be set to work upon the canal which is to irrigate the land. Several hundred Indians have been employed upon the river bottoms the past season, and an abundant crop is anticipated.

DISTRICT COURT.—We are indebted to L. W. Wells, Clerk of the District Court, for the following minutes of its proceedings last week:

Hovenden *vs.* Lambertson.—Cause continued by consent.

Elling *vs.* Postle & Brown.—Trial by jury; no verdict. Cause set for rehearing.

Grant *vs.* St. James & Barnum.—On account. Judgment for plaintiff.

Bridge *vs.* Grant.—On account. Judgment for plaintiff.

The Territory of Arizona *vs.* Louis Chevalier.—Judgment of Supreme Court remitted Ordered that the judgment of this Court be carried into execution on Friday, December 6th, 1867.

MURDER OF A SURGEON.—The report we published last week, in reference to the murder of a surgeon on the other side of the Colorado, by Indians supposed to have been Chimahuevis, proves to have been only too well founded. The victim was Acting Assistant Surgeon M. E. Shaw, and he was killed at The Caves, sixteen miles this side of Camp Cady, on the Mohave, on the 16th of October. He died in the arms of John Cameron, Acting Hospital Steward, who is now at Camp Lincoln. His remains were carried to Soda Lake, and there interred with as much ceremony as the circumstances would admit of. Mr. Cameron also, in obedience to the last request of the deceased, communicated the circumstances attending his death to Dr. H. P. Wakelee of San Francisco, and placed head- and foot-boards, appropriately inscribed, at the grave. Dr. Shaw was from Buffalo, N. Y.

THE name of the army surgeon who accidentally shot himself on the Mohave road, while on the way to this Territory, is P. O'Reilly.

NEAR Walnut Grove, a short time since, Antonio Weickleigh, a Prussian, was thrown from his horse, and his gun being discharged, twelve buckshot entered his left breast near the nipple. He survived for three days, and died honored and respected by all who knew him.

PEACHES.—T. Lambertson of Walnut Grove has raised some excellent peaches this year, from trees three years old. One tree produced 200 pounds of fruit.

GEN. GREGG'S EXPEDITION.—For some reason unknown to us, the contemplated expedition of Gen. Gregg to Tonto Basin has been deferred, and instead a scout undertaken in the neighborhood of Postle's Ranch. We are informed, however, that the General will probably move upon the enemy's works at Tonto Basin in the course of two or three weeks, by which time the recruits lately arrived from California will be ready for active duty.

THE Indians lately visited the ranch of Thomas Hoag, at Walnut Grove, threshed out a stack of wheat and carried off the grain, together with a sett of double harness. They had previously stolen from him 300 sacks of corn.

FROM THE BULLY BUENO.—Mr. Albert W. Dunn, who arrived here on Thursday from Walnut Grove *via* the Bully Bueno mine, informs us that the Indians (believed to be the Apache-Yumas) came down one night lately, and carried off the entire corn crop of Jeff. Davis, near the mine. He had quite a large crop. A day or two afterwards a number of Indians came down in daylight, and one of them took a seat on a rock, facing the house, about two hundred yards distant. Mr. Davis got his gun and fired at the redskin, but miscalculated the distance, and the ball fell short, striking the rock between the legs of the Indian, who jumped up and bounded off like a deer, and was still running when Davis and his friends turned back, after pursuing him over two miles.

Mr. Davis lately shot a bear weighing 900 pounds. The fat was three inches thick on the varmint's ribs.

Major Coffin writes from the East that money matters are all right, but that the company have not yet decided what to do.

MR. GRAY arrived here on Sunday last from La Paz, not having returned to San Francisco as reported. He will, however, go to San Francisco about a week hence, and on his return hither will be accompanied by the eminent metallurgist, F. Küstel, who will introduce here the chlorination process, now so successfully employed in the reduction of sulphurets at Grass Valley, California. Mr. Küstel tested by this process a quantity of rock from the Galena lode, Big Bug District, and was satisfied that it would pay well to work such rock on a large scale. Mr Gray speaks very encouragingly, and appears to be quite sanguine as to the prospect of the speedy development and profitable working of our rich mines

THEATRICALS AT CAMP LINCOLN.—The troops at Camp Lincoln, with a design to beguile the long and dreary nights, have, "Thespis" informs us, instituted a Thespian Club, and opened a theater on Monday night with the drama of *The Butcher of Ghent, or, the Vision on the Heath*, followed by a variety of songs, dances, etc, the entertainment concluding with the farce of *High Life below Stairs*. Characters by the members of Companies C and G, 14th Infantry. Our correspondent says that the performances were very creditable, and the audience delighted.

"FRIEND IN NEED," ETC.—Dr. Wilson W. Jones of La Paz, who owns and runs a freight train from that place to Prescott, and who, *we have reason to know*, is "every inch a gentleman," a scholar and a sound Constitutional, Union-loving Democrat, was in town one day last week, called upon us in our sanctum, and, after discussing the topics of the day, and congratulating us upon the result of the elections in the freedom-loving States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and California, took up a pen and asked us for a piece of paper We complied with the request, and in less time than it would take Ben Butler to steal a silver spoon, he wrote us an order upon the firm of Gray & Co., La Paz, for three hundred dollars, to aid in publishing the MINER, and thereby, as he said, spread the gospel of Jefferson, Monroe and other sainted Democrats before the people of Arizona; likewise, to make known the resources of our Territory so that immigration may come here and start the implements of development and the car of progress. This act of Mr Jones took us by surprise, threw our devil into hysterics, and caused an old typo at work in the office to let go all holds of his stick and rule, scratch his head and stare wildly at the generous donor. Such acts of kindness towards printers are so rare that we doubt whether we could stand another such occurrence, but Paid Weaver seems to think it possible we might. However, we don't wish anybody to try it upon us again. No, we don't! It's the Emperor Norton or Rev. Dr Bellows that can stand such things.

THE MAILS.—The failure of the mails from Hardyville and Tucson to arrive here when due, on Saturday and Sunday last, gave our citizens great uneasiness; and, as days passed and neither mails nor news of them arrived, the fear deepened into conviction that both carriers had been murdered by Indians Great was the relief to the public mind when Charley Spencer arrived on Wednesday evening with the California mail, and explained that its detention was caused by the refusal of the officer in command of Fort Mohave to furnish an escort, on the ground that he had no authority to do so. He changed his mind, however, and on the next regular mail day detailed an escort to accompany the rider. In relation to the Tucson mail, Mr. Gray informs us that he learned in Wickenburg that some changes had been made, and that it would reach here on Wednesday, and regularly on that day of the week hereafter. It did not arrive, however; and now it is reported that the sub-contractor has given up the contract. The original contractor resides at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and it may be some time before he can put service on the route. Mr. Meacham, our Postmaster, sent out a mail yesterday by special carrier, Gen. Gregg having furnished an escort

MEETING OF BENCH AND BAR.—On Monday evening last the Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and the members of the Yavapai Bar met around the "festive board" at the Prescott House, and enjoyed themselves after the grave and dignified manner peculiar to learned expounders of the law. The affair was impromptu, and on that account none the less agreeable; if the viands and potables lacked variety, they were duly appreciated, and the wit and good humor spontaneous and hearty. Judge Backus, who contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion by his inexhaustible fund of humor, proposed the first sentiment—"The Bar of Yavapai. May it always have a Bench to sustain it." This was responded to by Wm. J. Berry Esq, who concluded a neat and pertinent speech with the following sentiment—"Arizona—the youngest, the fairest, the richest and the least known of the Territories belonging to the American Union. Though her development has thus far been slow, yet with such power to *Back-us*, though fortune should still prove unkind, we may hope to be able to *Turn-(h)er*; but if at last we should be compelled to leave the Territory, we cannot be entirely destitute of transportation while we possess such an illustrious *Cartter*." This was responded to by Judge Cartter in a few eloquent remarks. John Howard, Esq, then proposed "The health and prosperity of the members of the Supreme Bench. May we soon meet them again in Prescott" In response to this Judge Turner made an appropriate and cordial speech As some of the guests designed leaving in the morning, and had their preparations yet to complete, the party with reciprocal expressions of esteem and good will, separated at an early hour

A FLOURING MILL. On our first page will be found an article, written and put in type for out last number, recommending the building of a grist mill Well, to show the efficacy of editorial advocacy, after we had the article in type, but before we could publish it, the building of a flouring-mill was commenced at Cook's old arastra on Granite creek, about a mile above town, where there is a large overshot water-wheel in good order, waiting to be put to use. Messrs Bowers & Bro. are the owners of this property and projectors of the enterprise, and Messrs Blair and Elliott are doing the work. The mill will be in operation some time this winter, and will at first be prepared to make unbolted flour and corn meal. So soon as there is a wheat crop raised in this vicinity sufficient to warrant it, the capacity of the mill will be enlarged, and machinery introduced for the manufacture of fine flour Let everybody sow wheat—there will be no difficulty in getting it ground, and the market for flour will steadily increase.

SOLDIERS' RIOT.—On Sunday night last, at an hour when most of our citizens had retired to rest, a party of cavalry and a party of infantry, who had been in town during the day and evening, drinking freely, got into a quarrel on their way to the Fort, and finally commenced shooting at each other. Many shots were fired, but with such inaccurate aim that only two men were wounded, and they not dangerously The residents in the vicinity of the affray, which took place near the drug store, were really in more danger than the rioters, but fortunately escaped injury The shooting was heard at Fort Whipple and its cause being suspected, in a few minutes Lieut Pechet arrived upon the ground, arrested the rioters, and took them to the Fort, where we presume they were punished in accordance with military discipline The events of Friday and Sunday nights should we think, suggest to the officers at Fort Whipple the propriety of issuing an order prohibiting soldiers visiting town from carrying with them deadly weapons, which they certainly do not require for defence, and which when under the influence of liquor—a condition to which many of them are subject whenever they have an opportunity to indulge—they are apt to use in a reckless and dangerous manner.

COL PRICE'S EXPEDITION.—We learn that Col Price's command, which a facetious correspondent (without the remotest intention of ridiculing the gallant officers and men composing it) christened the "Grand Army of the Colorado," was to have left headquarters at the Willows on Wednesday morning last, to make a scout extending from the Willows to the Toll-gate, at which latter place, if not before reaching it, they expect to come upon a rancheria of the hostile Indians. The command have been very active since they took the field; and if they have not accomplished as much as may have been expected from them, it should be borne in mind that the force is small, that the country in which they are operating is extremely rugged and mountainous, and that although they have guides, the Pah-Ute Indians who serve in that capacity are not well acquainted with the watering-places, and the movements of the troops have been much embarrassed by the difficulty of procuring water, without which neither men nor animals can endure the toil and fatigue of the march. Having, in their recent scouts, acquainted themselves with the country and the localities where water can be obtained in the mountains between the Willows and Beale's Springs, Col. Price and his subordinates contemplate a second raid through that portion of the country about twenty days hence, by which time they expect that the Indians lately driven thence will have returned, and may be attacked to better advantage than before. Col. Price is doing all he can to subjugate the hostile Indians in his District and keep the road open between Hardyville and Prescott.

Prescott Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Gray & Co, at Prescott, will please call and settle prior to December 1st, 1867, as, at that date, all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of J P Hargrave for collection.

GRAY & CO

Prescott, November 1, 1867.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,

Crockery,	Clocks,
Iron,	Nails,
Quicksilver,	Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2 tf

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.

WORMSER & CO.

May 18, 1867 10 tf

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

o19-3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G CAMPBELL,
W M BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

PACIFIC BREWERY.

MONTEZUMA STREET,

South of the store of Ja's Grant.

RAIBEL & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

As we brew our own beer, and take great pains in having it O K, lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well to give us a call v4n24 RAIBEL & SHEARER

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantable Lumber,	**$60 per M.**
Second Quality	**30 " "**
Clear Lumber	**100 " "**

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S gold coin, or its equivalent in currency

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, Nov 21, 1865.

STOVES FOR SALE.

THREE small Stoves for sale by

L. BASHFORD.

Prescott, Sept. 28, 1867. n22tf

Legal Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of THOMAS MAHER, Deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the above named estate—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, with the necessary vouchers and proofs, to the undersigned, within one year from the date of this notice.

JAMES E McCAFFREY, Administrator.

Prescott, Arizona, Nov 8, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of E. A. VanBibber, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, duly appointed Executor of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John A Rush, at his residence, Granite street, Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JOHN A. RUSH, Executor.

Prescott, Nov. 1, 1867. n28

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles E. Bock, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John Raible at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona JOHN RAIBLE, Administrator.

JOHN HOWARD, his Att'y.

Prescott, Oct. 19, 1867. n26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of I. H. Wamsley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to I. Q Dickinson, at his place of business on the Agua Frio River, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. I Q DICKINSON, Administrator.

JNO HOWARD, his Att'y

Agua Frio Ranch, October 19, 1867. n26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harvey Treadwell, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to A. C. Benedict, or John Howard, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.

A C BENEDICT, Administrator.

JNO HOWARD, his Att'y.

Prescott, Oct 19, 1867. n26

Co-Partnership Notice.

The interest of Mr George F. Hooper, in the house of Geo F Hooper & Co., ceased on the 1st day of May A D 1867.

The business of the firm will be carried on and conducted by the remaining partners of the house at the same place as heretofore, hereby assuming all debts and liabilities of the firm, and the collection of all outstanding debts due the firm.

GEORGE F. HOOPER,
F HINTON,
JOSEPH KENT HOOPER,
pr GEO F. HOOPER, his Atty,
WM. B. HOOPER,
A. H WHITING,
JAS M. BARNEY.

Arizona City, A T, Sept. 25, 1867. v5n25

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Peeples & Yunzbluth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent The saloon and brewery will henceforth be conducted by A H. Peeples Persons owing the firm will please call and settle their accounts.

A H PEEPLES.
Wm YUNZBLUTH

Wickenburg, October 17, 1867 n27

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held in Prescott on the first day of October, 1867, the special charter granted by the First Territorial Legislature, in November, 1864, was surrendered up, and the company was re-incorporated under the General Incorporation Law of the Territory of Arizona

m1 W M HARDY, Secretary.

Property Tax—Poll Tax.

ALL PERSONS owing Property or Poll Tax are hereby notified, that on and after the 1st day of November, 1867, the payment of all Taxes due the County of Yavapai and the Territory of Arizona, from said County, will be enforced by distress and sale of the property of persons owing such Taxes. Pay up and save costs.

JOHN P BOURKE,
Sheriff and Ex-officio County Collector.

Prescott, Oct 17, 1867. n27tf

Notice to Settle Accounts.

The accounts of John M. Rountree, Geo. Cooler and R. E. Farrington, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons having accounts with the above are requested to call at my office and settle the same, and save costs.

G. W. BARNARD.

Prescott, A. T. October 8, 1867. v4n25

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Prescott township, in and for the county of Yavapai.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Peter Melchior send greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, to answer unto the complaint of James Grant filed in my office on the 1st day of October, 1867, against you in which he alleges a balance due him of thirty-three ($33 20-100) dollars and twenty cents, for goods, wares and merchandise, delivered to you at your own special instance and request. If you fail to appear and answer judgment will be taken against you for the above amount, together with costs and charges.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

Pomposity.

Hold not thy head too high, my friend,
For surely thou must know
The heaviest heads of wheat will bend
The stalks on which they grow;
And everywhere the loveliest flowers
Bloom nearest to the ground—
The sweetest songsters of the wood
In lowly shades abound.

Hold not thy head too high, my friend,
Though rich in land and gold;
The throngs that on thy steps attend
Speak not the thoughts they hold;
Their true respect is only paid
Where worthiness they see—
Those deferential bows are made
Unto thy wealth, not thee.

Hold not thy head too high, my friend,
Whate'er thy station here;
For brains will triumph in the end—
Where then will be thy sphere?
We envy not thy lordly tread,
Nor at thy lot repine—
Who could not hold erect a head
That weighs so light as thine?

Croppings.

IT is related that a nervous old gentleman recently attempted to remove a large bug from the bonnet of a lady who sat in front of him at a theatre in New York. The result was, he unroofed all her back hair, the bug's office being to hold head and hair together.

AMONG the group of "minerals" sent by citizens of the United States to the Paris Exhibition, were shingles from Milwaukee, soft soap from New York, paste blacking, a photograph, fox-skins, tobacco, stomach bitters, and other productions of the soil.

IT is stated that Mr. Horace Greely receives one hundred dollars a column for his contributions to the *Ledger* for the next twelve months.

A PHYSICIAN'S MOTTO.—Foote being asked by a lady to translate a physician's motto, which was "*a numine salus*" he quickly replied, "God help the patient."

TWO persons wrangling at a hotel about their propensity to sleep, one said to the other, "As soon as you lie down you don't know anything until you get up." "Well," was the reply, "that's better than not to know anything after you get up."

WHEN the President is closeted with Col. Florence and Hon. J. S. Black he is said to be "under the influence of Tom and Jerry."

STILL another musical prodigy has appeared. He is a boy of fifteen who plays "Yankee Doodle," "Rye Straw," and other tunes on a paw-paw whistle, whatever that may be.

A GENTLEMAN remarked that ———, who used to be given to sharp practice, was getting more circumspect. "Yes," replied Judge Hoar of Massachusetts, "he has reached the superlative of life—he began by seeking to get on, then he sought to get honor, and now he is trying to get honest."

JONES complained of a bad smell about the post office, and asked Brown what it could be. Brown didn't know, but suggested that it might be caused by the 'dead letters.'

Do not live in hope with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulder to the wheel that propels them on to wealth and happiness. Cut this out and carry it in your vest pocket, ye who idle in bar rooms and on the streets.

SHAKSPEARE.—"To this complexion must we come at last," says a St. Mark, Florida paper, in reference to the appointment of a negro as postmaster.

A LITTLE boy in Portland told his father he was a fool. On being reprimanded by his mother, and required to say he was sorry, he ran to the insulted parent and exclaimed, "Papa, I'm sorry you's a fool."

THREE daily papers published at Keokuk, Iowa are called respectively, *The Gate City, The Morning Glory, and the Keokuk Nip-and-Tuck.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Maine Farmer* says: "Many a housewife may be glad to know, when she has a piece of fresh meat she wishes to keep a few days, that it can be successfully done by placing it in a dish and covering it with buttermilk. I have practised the plan for years."

THE Sultan has made a joke: passing the shop of a well known coiffeur, where chignons were exposed for sale, he inquired if it was a hair-em.

THE Chicago *Republican*, referring to the forthcoming editorial excursion to the plains, remarks, that "as most editors are bald at an early age, there will be no special inducements held out to hostile redskins to interfere with the programme."

THE VIRTUES OF BORAX.—The excellent washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, who "get up" their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder, instead of soap, in the proportion of one large handful of borax to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly one-half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambric, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used; for crinolines, required to be made stiff, a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore, it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste, it is rather sweet; it is used for cleansing the hair, is an excellent dentifrice, and in hot countries it is used in connection with tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made with hard water. All water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth.

Prescott Advertisements.

Arizona Miner

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,
"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma Street, Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
PICKLES,
CRACKERS,
BUTTER,
COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
DRIED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS,
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco, issued.
Prescott, July 1, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on

Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.
Prescott, August 10, 1867.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY.—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.
Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, May 18, 1867.

California Advertisements.

UNION WAGON FACTORY

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.
24tf. BANNING & CO.
Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

United States Mail Line from

LOS ANGELES TO TUCSON,

BY WAY OF

San Bernardino and Fort Yuma.

Leave Los Angeles every Monday, at 7 a. m.—connecting at San Bernardino with the Fort Yuma and Tucson Mail Line.

Through passage can be secured by applying in Los Angeles, to

TOMLINSON & CO.
Proprietors,

Or to

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
Agent, San Bernardino.

Los Angeles, Aug 1867 17

TOMLINSON & COMPANY.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

BANNING & COMPANY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Wilmington, Los Angeles and Libertad

Assay Office,

LOS ANGELES CITY.

THE undersigned have the honor to announce to the public, and Miners especially, that they have established

A LABORATORY,

For the Assay and Analysis of all descriptions of Ores, Earths, &c.

No expense has been spared to furnish all necessary apparatus, furnaces, &c. &c. A true, full, and correct return will be made as early as practicable.

TERMS—For simple Assay, $5—For Analysis, $10.

V. GELCICH, M. D.
CHAS. POTTER,
Practical Chemists and Assayers.

BELLA UNION

HOTEL, LOS ANGELES.

JOHN KING & CO. PROPRIETORS,

WISH to assure their friends and the travelling public that they are still keeping the BELLA UNION what it always has been,

THE BEST HOTEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Families can be accommodated with large, airy rooms, or suits of rooms, well furnished

☞ The bills of fare shall be inferior to none in the State.

All the Stages to and from Los Angeles, arrive at and depart from this Hotel.

The Bar and Billiard Saloons shall receive the most strict attention, and the patrons will find that this House is carried on a first class Hotel. Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 16

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

LOS ANGELES, Cal.

DR. V. GELCICH, late Hospital Physician and Surgeon of the U. S. Army, at Drum Barracks, Wilmington, and present Physician and Surgeon to the County Hospital, has the honor to inform the public that he has recently established, in the city of Los Angeles, an Institute under the above title. It is situated on the south east side of the Plaza. The building has rooms sufficient to accommodate twelve resident patients and the capacity can be extended as necessity may require. The patients will receive the utmost skill, care and attention to comfort. Proper assistants are employed, and a cook specially engaged to supply the patients with the best of everything according to the treatment and diet prescribed.

Attached to the Institute is a Drug Store, which is supplied with a full assortment of Medicines, &c. The charge for board, lodging and medical attendance is $3 50 per diem. Where consultations and operations may be necessary, an extra charge will be made, according to agreement.

In the Institute is also a commodious Bath-room for the use of patients, for cold and warm water, shower, steam and medicated baths.

V. GELCICH, M. D.
Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 17

California Advertisements.

Vulcan Iron works Company.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1850.]

First, Natoma, Fremont and Beale Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Quartz Mill

BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.

THESE Works have lately been increased by the addition of new Shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the original establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently are now unequalled in the State.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler work, such as Mining Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Housings and Irons, and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

They have also a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, Ornamental Fence Posts, House Fronts, Stove Ranges, etc., etc.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard iron. Quartz Screens of Russia Iron, punched to order. Aug-16-

BLASTING POWDER.

PRICE $3 PER KEG.

ALSO—SPORTING, CANNON, AND MUSKET POWDER, of superir quality. FUSE and SHOT always on hand and for sale at the Office of the

California Powder Works,

No. 318 California-Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN F. LOHSE,
Secretary.

The Cash Principle

ESTBLISHED AT LAST.

AT

M. KELLER'S

STORE AND WINE CELLARS, Alameda Street.

THE undersigned, being now permanently located in San Francisco, for the sale of the unrivalled

Wines and Brandy

from his "Rising Sun" and "Los Angeles" Vineyards, as well as for the transaction of a GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

begs to call public attention to the fact, that he has established the CASH PRINCIPLE in his store at Los Angeles, where he proposes to sell all merchandize in his line at the smallest advance on San Francisco prices, to cover transportation and commission; or, will purchase and forward for others, at a commission of 5 per cent. as advantageously as he could for himself.

He is also prepared to make liberal Cash advances on consignments of Hides, Wool, and other native produce to his care, and guarantees that his sales will show the best market rates.

On Sale—for Cash or its equivalent—

GROCERIES, Choice LIQUORS,
Dry Goods, Clothing, Lumber,
Window Blinds, Sash,
Shingles, Iron Hoops,
Nails, Rivets, &c.

N. B.—Native Wines and Brandies put up in packages to suit purchasers.

PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR, &c.

M. KELLER
Los Angeles, Aug. 1867. 16

The Exchange,

SAN BERNARDINO

Geo. Edward Moore,

Wholesale and retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Spirits, Cigars, Liqueurs, English Ale and Porter.—Also

Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

☞ Agent for TOMLINSON & CO. 5-tf

I. H. Levy and Co.

Main-Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES—Iron, Hardware—Crockery—Groceries and Liquors—and a

Great variety of General MERCHANDIZE.
Mar9-5-tf

O. S. M. CONE. J. M. FISK. R. GIRD.

R. GIRD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS, Collectors, and General Employment Agency,

No. 9 Post, and No. 608 Market Street, Room 2, SAN FRANCISCO.

Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc
F23-4-tf.

F. C. SUHR,

DEALER in SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, Newspapers, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc.

Third Street, SAN BERNARDINO, California.

S. F. Advertisements.

Coast Line Daily Stage.

Arrangement for 1867.

From Los Angeles to San Francisco—In 4 Horse Stages.

THE Stages of the Coast Line, San Juan, and Los Angeles Stage Company, via San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Louis Obispo and Paso de Robles', Hot Springs.

Leaves Los Angeles daily, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

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ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867. NO. 30.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

— AT —

PRESCOTT, A. T.

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National Mineral Land Law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local custom or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same acording to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended, in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than $1,000, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimants or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs, and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine together with the right to follow said vein or lode with its dips, angles or variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this Act, and posting the some in a conspicuous place on the claim together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register of the Land Office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days; and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, upon application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location; the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the Register of the Land Office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey and description, and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon, but said plat, survey or description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid, and the Surveyor General may, in extending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws and customs of the miners. *Provided*, That no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, with all its dips, variations and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same, as fixed by local rules: And provided further, That no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and that not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local Legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines, involving easements, drainage and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid, shall appear, before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this Act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication of the Courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts, and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and the decisions of Courts, the possesssors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed: Provided, however, That whenever, after the passage of this Act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, wherever prior to the passage of this Act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been been made, improved and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, or said party may avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and Acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*. That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same

Approved July 26th, 1866.

Letter from Wickenburg.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.]

WICKENBURG, A. T., Nov. 3, 1867.

This place has been unusually dull during the past two weeks; no one killed, no call from Apachedom, and, except a little spiritual disturbance now and then, caused by taking too much "ague preventative," there has been nothing to disturb our peaceful and prospective city. Rev C Blake tarried here a few hours on the Sabbath, and kindly treated us to a sermon, in front of Gray & Co's store, but owing to the short notices given, and so many people being sick, there was but a small congregation, but he, nevertheless, gave us quite a sermon, from the encouraging text, "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there will I also be in the midst of them." He must have thought us a forlorn lot of sinners, as several men, from the effects of the 'ague preventative,' could not stand up to listen to the sermon, and had to lie down to it, but it seems he had some hopes for us, as he promised to send us a lot of Bibles, etc, and said he hoped, soon, to see missionaries among us, to teach us the word of the Lord, but while trying to gather a few strays on the outside, his own flock, (his escort) which was under his especial care, were running wild at two-forty speed, and still crowding on more steam. It seems to be an understood thing for all soldier boys, with few exceptions, both great and small, to get in a weaving way every time they come to this place, but the Chaplain's escort beat all previous parties. Some of them were about town drunk for hours after he left, swearing and blackguarding worse than a lot of Pittsburg coalboatmen. They would make a fit escort for old Brownlow when he makes his last trip, but not for a Christian lady through an Indian country. At J B. McWhorter's ranch, six miles below town, they stole everything in the shape of tools, cooking utensils, etc Mac was sick and away from home at the time. They afterwards offered some of the stolen articles for sale at Salt River station Such things may do very well for a little joke, but old Mac says he can't see it in that light. If there are many of that sort about Fort McDowell, I pity the friendly Indians and the Chaplain.

The health of this place is improving some, although there are still several cases of chills and fever. Captain Smith is very low with the fever. William Wells, a native of New Brunswick, recently from Topeka, Kansas, died here on the 29th ult., of fever.

Times here are improving. The merchants are all busy, receiving and storing goods for the winter season. Barnett intends moving into his new and spacious building in a few days, with a large stock of new goods just received from California. Frank Pouget, our noisy butcher, has got back from California, with more fat beef cattle. Everything about the Vulture mine and mill is as usual—lively and prosperous. The Vulture is "capital" that greenbacks don't affect; neither does it require a veto to make it stick, nor gass to make it move. I hope soon to see plenty of such capital around Prescott. As for that other affair, just tell the boys to keep their present location, as it is bound to come out all right. But if there are any people up your way who are bound to go, anyhow, send them up Salt River, where we intend establishing a colony for the discontented people of other sections of the Territory. F. H.

Murder of a Maricopa Indian.

The following letter was furnished to the *Alta California* for publication from Headquarters of the Department of California:

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT OF THE VERDE,
Camp McDowell, A. T, Oct. 2, 1867.

Colonel—I have the honor to inform you that on the 26th of September a Maricopa Indian, generally known as Coyote, was murdered and robbed at Gila Bend, in this District. The assassin is supposed to be a young man by the name of Samuel Edmundson, and is said to have had an accomplice named A. Farrell. These men belonged to a party of emigrants travelling from Texas to California. Information of the murder was sent to me by Captain Whipple, Thirty-second Infantry, who was at Gila Bend at the time, with a detachment of recruits. I furnished a description of the two men, as given by Captain Whipple, to Colonel Ruggles, the Indian Agent at the Pima Villages. Captain W. was unable to arrest the men, but forwarded a description of them to the commanding officer at Fort Yuma.

The Maricopa Indians were very much excited, as the murdered man was a prominent member of their tribe, but were satisfied that all possible exertion would be made by the military authorities to capture the offenders.

Edmundson is described as about 23 years of age, tall, thin, with long, light hair, and a scar or ringworm on his neck; wore a pair of cavalry pants, and had served in the rebel army

Farrell was rather older, but not so tall; wore a white felt hat with a black feather, and a pair of blue cottonade pants.

This Indian was undoubtedly murdered for his money, which, I understand, he had shown about the emigrant train while endeavoring to make a purchase of a horse or trade one he owned. He had a pass from me recommending him as a good man, which he had shown to the officers of Captain W.'s party.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B SANFORD,
Captain First Cavalry, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Commanding.

To Bvt Lieut. Col J P. Sherburne, Asst. Adjt. Gen Dept of Cal.

The *Alta*, of October 20, comments upon the above as follows:

The murder of a prominent chief of the Maricopas in Arizona by some emigrants, affords another instance of the recklessness and criminal thoughtlessness with which white men precipitate Indian wars. In this instance a head man among a friendly tribe of Indians from whom we have drawn recruits, and native volunteers, is wantonly murdered by some miscreants who covet the little sum of money which the Indian had about him. Under some circumstances, the Maricopas from being friendly, might become hostile, and, like the Hualapais, they would have good cause for their hostilities, for a jury trial of the murderers, if arrested, would be but a farce, and we would soon see the unfortunate Territory still more untenable and desolate, in consequence of another element being added to its savage warfare. And yet, when these murders of Indians and wanton outrages upon them have provoked retaliation in kind, how swift the press is to clamor for extermination and slaughter for all Indian kind. If there were a few Indian newspapers and Indian politicians, we might occasionally get a glimpse at the otherside of the question that would surprise us.

We coincide with the *Alta* in its remarks upon the murder of the friendly Maricopa, and are exceedingly sorry that so foul a crime should have been committed in our Territory If true, and everything points that way, we earnestly hope the murderers may be caught and punished to the full extent of the law. We think the *Alta* is laboring under a mistake when it asserts that the Hualapais have good cause for carrying on a murderous warfare upon the whites, we know of no cause sufficiently good to justify the villainous conduct of that infernal tribe, and all this nonsensical twaddle about the whites bringing on Indian wars is sheer nonsense We are surprised to see a paper printed on this coast join in with the sickly sentimentalists of the East, and grieve over the fancied wrongs of the "noble red man." The *Alta* ought to know Indian nature better than it does. It "takes on" more about the killing of this Indian than it has ever done over the murder of a white man by Indians, which is, almost, an every day occurrence in this Territory. We think it represents "the other side of the question" fully as well as an Indian newspaper or politician could do it.

Our people have always treated their well-disposed red brethren with great kindness, and have not "clamored for extermination and slaughter for *all* Indian-kind," They desire the death of none of them, save and except those of them who thirst for our blood, and who never allow a good chance to kill a white man escape them.

AN editor thus indulges his delinquent subscribers:

We don't want money desperately bad, but our creditors do, and they, no doubt, owe you. If you pay us, we'll pay them and they will pay you.

Our fix, exactly.

THE Boston *Post* compares the Republican party to a pawnbroker's shop,—full of unredeemed pledges.

Removal of the Capital.

The Los Angeles *Republican*, of October 26, draws the following truthful and correct pen pictures of Prescott and vicinity, and Tucson and vicinity:

Governor McCormick has approved a bill, passed by the Territorial Legislature, removing the seat of goverment from Prescott to Tucson. What good reasons he can assign to the people for so doing, we cannot conceive; geographically Prescott is as near as possible in the center of the Territory, whilst Tucson is in the extreme southern portion, near the line of Mexico; aside from the location, the preponderance of population is and always will be north of the Gila; Central Arizona being undoubtedly a rich mining country; abounding with fertile valleys, which but for the depredations of the Apaches, would be teeming with population; as a grazing country, it is universally conceded to be excellent. Prescott, a well built and thriving town, with a salubrious climate, is beautifully situated, in a well watered and timbered country; surrounded by those famed mining districts, which are slowly but surely attracting population and capital; whilst Tucson, surrounded as it is, by an almost absolute desert, without either timber or water except at rare intervals, with a climate notoriously unhealthy, a large portion of the year, is simply a collection of mud houses, built up without regard to any known system, and with one or two exceptions, the streets are mere jackass trails. If, nor the country around, afford no such inducements for immigration or capital, as does Prescott and Central Arizona; hence the action of the Governor appears incomprehensible.

From the New Orleans Crescent

A. Head on Marridge.

——"2 soles with but a single thort,
2 harts as beats like 1."

Marridge is that conglomeration of the sexes as is considered constitutional in all countries; but it is more particularly one of the *United* States. When a man so far forgets hisself as to git marrid, he bids farewell to the Declaration of Independence and becomes at once an honorary member of the nights of the garter, an order established by the Crusaders in the "times that tried men's soles." Marridge, grammatically speakin', is a compound conjunction, and shows the relation between man and woman. According to arithmetick, I don't see how people make out that marridge makes two folks one, for if you take the cypher (0) woman and add her to the unit (1) man, it makes 10, unless figgers lie, and figers wont lie in anything else unless it is marridge!

Different folks have different reasons for marryin'; some marry for love, some for riches, some because they want to, and some because they can't help it! When a man falls in love, he takes to reading the New York *Ledger*, and wearing lavender colored kids and patent leather boots as pinches his toes, and puttin' 'new mown hay' onto his pocket handkerchief. Then he forgits to put sugar into his coffee and makes mistakes in his cash account. Then he takes to drinkin' Mrs. Winslow's soothin' syrup and puttin squills on his hair and partin' the same in the middle of the top of his hed. As the time approaches for him to be hitched to the adored of his buzzum he feels as if a eel was crawling down his back and little cupids with wings and without any clothes on was singing the star spangled banner in the air all round him. Then, like the prodigal sun, he goes on from bad to wus, until he gits his name into the daily papers under the proper hedin', and tells the world he 'is united in padlock, and that "no cards" is played, and sends some gingerbread and pop beer to the editor who wishes the happy pear long life and many of 'em! Then comes the hunny moon and a bridle trip to Niagary or Mammoth Cave or the Bridge of Size. After this the hunny moon is all moonshine, until a still small voice announces that there's a "angel in the house!" as the poies say; but it always seemed to mo more like the D—ickens in the house when I hear 'em. After a while there is family *jars*, which jars ain't fit to *pies on* friendship—they are of the earth, earthy!"

When Araminta an' I got married, after a short courtship of some seventeen winters, durin' which "she never told her love, but, like a worm in the mud, fed onto her damaged cheek," we had lots of presents of tin ware, short close, spoons and other wearin' apparel, but rather more spoons than any thing elts. It was a spoony time. But the short close still lies in the bureau drawers a monument and a mockery to boyish dreams and disappointed ambishun! As the Scorched poie Burns says,

——' The best laid schemes of men and mice
Oft gang aglee!"

But Araminta and I are drawin' down the veil of life together, still lovin', still hopin' that the time will come when we shall have to provide an extra spoon and porringer. Trooly, hope is a sheet-anchor to the sole. Long may she wave!

But marriage is a divine institooshun, more so than a republican form of guvernment or the dimmecratic party. Adam cudent live without Mrs Adam, snaix or no snaix. And becoz they raised Cain after they was marrid, it's no sine that other folks shuld "raise cain" in the marrid stait. Becoz they et up the Lord's winter apples it's no sine marrid people should make each others hare come out before the usual time. Marridge is mootual; and one can't git along without the other no more than a child can teter on a board without a child at the other end on't. Woman to a man is like a bob to a kite; the more she's attached to man, the higher he can fli! Marry early an' marry offen, and when you get a good wife stick to her like shoemaker's wax to a hot stove or Spaulding's glue to broken china.

Sich is the law and the profits.

Piecefully yours, A. HEAD.

THE ARIZONA MINER

"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,.... .... .EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property, etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and being too poor to engage a fighting editor, intend to fix up our own business with "jaw-bone."

Arrival of Railroad Men.

General Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, Major Calhoun, correspondent of Forney's *Philadelphia Press*, Mr. Parry, Geologist, our old friend Colonel Willis, Mr. Savedra, who acompanied Whipple, Beale and Leroux, when these explorers traveled through this country, as guide, and several *attaches* of this, the advance of the main party that is now engaged in surveying a route from Albuquergue to California for the above named railroad, arrived in Prescott on Thursday last. The party came *via* Fort Wingate, Zuni and the San Francisco mountain. The engineers are coming on, and Mr. Parry, who called upon us on Friday evening, says it is the intention of General Palmer and party to start out next Monday, *via* Camp Lincoln on the Rio Verde, over the Chavez cut-off, to meet the main party at some point on the Colorado Chiquito. We understand that the principal men of this party express themselves well pleased with the country over which they have just passed. They have secured the services of Messrs. Lennon and Shoupe, to guide them from this place to the Colorado. We believe it is the intention to explore and survey at least two routes from here to California. Monday next, in company with Governor McCormick and several citizens of Prescott, the gentlemen composing the party, intend starting on a tour of inspection trough the mining districts in this vicinity. We hereby extend the hospitality of the MINER office to the party while stopping in Prescott.

Glorious News from the "Grand Army of the Colorado."

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF LIEUT HASSON

20 BUCK INDIANS KILLED.

16 Squaws and Pappooses Captured.

It gives us unbounded pleasure to announce to our readers, and the balance of mankind, that Lieutenant Patrick Hasson, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, has lately made a brilliant and successful raid against the Hualapais. We congratulate the Lieutenant and his men for thus doing their duty well and nobly, as also the energetic officer commanding the District, Major Price.

This deed of the Lieutenant gives the lie to the slanderous charge against his courage, which was, no doubt, fabricated for base purposes by some enemy or enemies of his, and, which, it will be remembered, was published in the MINER of a recent date, as a rumor.

The following are the particulars of the recent fight, as furnished us by that chief of mail riders, Charley Spencer:

Lieutenant Hasson left camp, at the Willows, on the Prescott and Hardyville road, on the 7th instant, with 25 men under his command, and scouted the mountains to the south, in the neighborhood of Fort Rock. About six miles from Fort Rock, the party came upon an Indian rancheria, containing 36 bucks, squaws and children, 20 of whom were killed. The remaining 16 were captured and brought into camp, where they remain under guard.

Lieutenant Hasson was wounded in the fight, as were also seven of the men, two of them severely. The wounded receive all the care and attention Drs. Wood and Clark can possibly give them.

Since the prisoners have been in camp, one of the squaws has been happily delivered of a pappoose.

ON account of the refractory state of our sulphurets, and a general repugnance to "go in lemons and get squeezed" between two such powerful thunderbolts as are McD. and McC., we have refrained from prospecting the recent "outcroppings" which appeared upon the surface of the MINER, and which were ejected, so to speak, from the bowels of the aforementioned "fossils." Our readers are at liberty to "jump their claims," examine the records, and see which of their heads is located—in the right place.

MR. V. RYAN, publisher of the late Arizona *Gazette*, has contracted with the publishers of this paper for furnishing the MINER to a number of subscribers to the *Gazette*, whose terms of subscription had not expired. The MINER will be regularly sent to those persons during the unexpired time for which they paid for the *Gazette*.

The Governor and the Capital Question.

We publish to-day a letter from His Excellency, Richard C. McCormick, in defence of his action in signing the bill for the permanent location of the Capital at Tucson. The people of the Territory residing north of the Gila certainly expected that His Excellency would attempt some explanation of his conduct in signing away the interests of the great majority of the citizens for the aggrandizement of a handfull of speculators and politicians. We had, weeks ago, intimations from His Excellency that he intended to do so. (At length the general expectation is fulfilled.

His Excellency begins by denying, what we charged by implication, that he knew at the time he signed it, of the use of dishonest means to effect the passage of the bill. Now, there are two faces to this statement. He was, perhaps, not cognizant of any facts which would warrant him in subscribing a judicial oath alleging that he *knew* that certain members of the Legislature had been induced by dishonest means to vote for the bill and yet the circumstances under which the bill was passed were so plainly indicative of fraud and corruption, that His Excellency must have been *morally convinced* that they had been used, (if his perceptive faculties were not blunted by the prospects of political preferment said to be held out to himself as a *douceur* for ignoring the dishonesty, and consummating the iniquity which he had in his power, and which it was his duty, to prevent.

"The combination," says His Excellency, "by which the measure was carried may have been unexpected, but it was not necessarily the result of *dishonest means*, and I think may be otherwise accounted for without difficulty." Why, then, if the task is so free from difficulty, does not His Excellency account honestly for that "unexpected combination," which he admits was formed, through which the people were outraged, their interests trampled under foot, and heavy expenses entailed upon the Government. In the name of common integrity, does His Excellency pretend to say that such a combination was effected without a resort to dishonest means? In what school of morality has he been bred, that he coolly justifies such acts?

His Excellency says that before signing the bill he held it an unusual length of time, "affording its opponents every opportunity to prove their various charges," yet "nothing whatever was established." The truth is, His Excellancy would be satisfied with nothing short of such evidence authenticated by oath, as would be competent in a court of law, well knowing that the opponents of the bill could not possibly, in the time he allowed them, produce such evidence. In the mean time he allayed the apprehensions of the opponents of the bill, and threw them off their guard, by intimations intended to, and which did convey the impression that he would veto the bill. While he had the bill in his hands, *letters were exhibited to him from prominent* citizens of Mohave county, strongly condemning the vote of their Representative Lewis, in voting for the bill, and declaring that every voter in the county was opposed to it, a remonstrance from citizens of the same county was presented to the Governor, urging him not to sign the bill; in the Executive office, in His Excellency's presence, Lewis, of Mohave, declared that in voting for the bill he had "got even on the Yavapai delegation." His Excellency knew that McKey of Yuma and Gass and Cutler of Pah-Ute misrepresented the wishes of their constituents in voting for the measure, and he knew that no honest motive could have influenced them in doing so. An ordinarily honest Executive, possessed of ordinary discretion and firmness, would have vetoed a measure, so manifestly unjust to the people, and passed under such circumstances *at once*, without asking for sworn evidence of positive bribery and corruption.

We are aware that a few persons, under the influence of His Excellency's flowery logic have attempted to defend him from the charge of complicity in the dishonest means by which the Capital was removed from Prescott; but that any one has expressed to His Excellency the conviction that the removal was not effected through fraud and corruption, *we do not believe*.

The second paragraph of His Excellency's letter is an effort to excuse himself for signing the bill, on the ground that the people of Pima had induced him in a moment of weakness, to "put his foot in it," and that he had not subsequently gained sufficient strength of mind to make his way out. His Excellency is welcome to all the benefit he can derive from such an excuse.

We trust the people of Prescott will be duly grateful to His Excellency, for not retracting anything he may at any time have said in favor of Prescott. Such generosity ought to be rewarded.

DISGRACEFUL.—We have the authority of the San Francisco *Call* for stating that on last election day, the public schools of San Francisco were closed, and the male teachers and their pupils went around town and through the bar-rooms, peddling tickets and electioneering for John Swett, the candidate of the Radicals for State Superintenent of Public Instruction. This act ought to be sufficient of itself to cause the defeat of any man who would countenance and allow it.

Arizona and her People, as seen by a Snob.

We copy the following extracts from a letter published in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of October 26, 1867. The letter is dated at Fort Yuma, California, October 1, 1867, is signed "B. C. T.," and was written, we suppose, by that "bloated aristocrat," Ben C. Truman, who was out here last summer in the employ of the P. O. Department. He says: "As a people, the residents of this Territory would be a little more prosperous, and infinitely more happy, if they would pull a little more together, and eject, if not from the Territory, at least from their mercantile and social circles, a set of illiterate, indolent, grasping, grumbling, thankless lot of adventurers. I spent 90 days in Arizona last winter and spring, and traveling as I did, all over the northern and southern portions of the Territory, with unbounded facilities for seeing and studying the people, I took the advantage afforded me of making the most minute observations. I met in Prescott at least a dozen men who pretended to own mines in that locality, and who hold them for sale at prices ranging from $20,000 to $200,000. These fellows with a famishing look and with a sign of distress sticking out of the seat of their breeches will tell you that their claims are as rich as the famous Washoe lode, and that before they will sacrifice themselves a Comstock did, they will starve. One man remarked to me, in conversation about a mine he held for sale at $2,500, that he preferred starvation rather than part with it for less—and he was desperately near starvation point when he made the illiterate declaration. There are a collection of just such characters in every town [illegible] in Arizona Territory. They have [illegible] gold, [illegible] [illegible] town [illegible] [illegible] shop [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Territory.

[illegible] grasping, grumbling, thankless [illegible] adventurers [illegible] they can be found in every new country. But we will venture the assertion that several of this [illegible] lot [illegible] as honorable in their dealings and [illegible] as intelligent as this stuck up penny a liner, whom chance has thrown to the surface. Our people may have appeared rough and uncouth to this dignified Shoddyite who while [illegible] up on the steamer from San Pedro to San Francisco, some time since, remarked to a gentleman with whom he was conversing in relation to this Territory, that "the only gentleman he met with in Arizona north of the Gila, was Governor McCormick."

His assertion [illegible] to the [illegible] and prospectors in and around Prescott is a base fabrication. They do not ask for from $20,000 to $200,000 for claims which they pretend to own [illegible] about town [illegible] distress sticking out [illegible] never yet [illegible] There are [illegible] who might answer the description given by [illegible] never was [illegible] intelligent lot [illegible] than the old [illegible] of Arizona. They have worked hard to develop the country, and though [illegible] as much as they [illegible] them have, at various times in their lives, had enough money to buy a thousand "special correspondents" twice over. They are mostly immigrants from California and neither [illegible] to [illegible] intelligence committee [illegible] territory [illegible] New York in the summer [illegible] A lot of them paid their way here, and did not travel at the expense of government.

The following is the closing paragraph of Mr Truman's letter, and we will do him the justice to state that it is truthful and correct:

"I suppose there is some real good cause for a little grumbling on the part of the people of Arizona Territory. About Prescott the dread Apache seems to have things very much his own way, and will have so long as it remains fashionable to permit savages to massacre whole communities and then make peace on their own terms. Besides, the troops sent out to this coast for the most part are professional thieves and highwaymen, and those who do not desert before arriving at their place of destination manage to effect their release from the service shortly afterward. In the neighborhood of Tucson and Tubac the Apaches make an occasional visit. The residents of these towns, however, are ever on the alert for the red devils, and their incursions are few and far between. New discoveries of gold, silver and copper are almost daily made in different sections of the Territory, while it is well known that the Indians have their homes in the finest natural vallies and best timbered regions within the boundary. The Vulture mine at Wickenberg is turning out very rich quartz, and the mill is running night and day. It is the intention of some parties of this place, who own an extention of Mr Wickmberg's claim, to put up a 10-stamp mill the coming winter. Nothing is being done with the mines in the lower portion of the Territory, and in the vicinity of Prescott the treatment of the sulphurets is an up-hill job. A tri-weekly mail runs the entire length of the Territory south of the Gila, and it is rumored that the service will be re-established between Prescott and Albuquerque."

The Capital Question.

Letter from the Governor

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Prescott, November 4, 1867.

EDITOR OF THE ARIZONA MINER

Sir—The question of locating the capital has so generally caused excitement and hard feeling in the States and Territories, that I am not at all surprised at the tempest it has created here. Nor have I supposed in that tempest I could escape abuse and misrepresentation and, so long as you were content to deal in insinuations and inuendos however unjust and unkind, I did not care to complain.

But the direct charge in the last issue of the MINER, that I *knew* the act of the late Legislature, to fix the capital at Tucson, was passed through *dishonest means*, I am not willing to let pass unnoticed, although I cannot think that you or any number of the people believe it to be true.

The combination by which the measure was carried may have been unexpected, but it was not necessarily the result of a resort to *dishonest means*, and I think, may be otherwise accounted for without difficulty. Be this as it may, *I must emphatically deny that I knew of the use of such means*. On the contrary after holding the bill for an unusual length of time and affording its opponents every opportunity to prove their various charges, *nothing whatever was established*, and since the adjournment of the Legislature not a few of those who before were loud in declaring the act adopted through fraud and corruption have expressed to me the conviction that their judgment was incorrect.

Having, as you are aware, been charged by many of the residents below the Gila, with a determination to keep the capital at Prescott under any and all circumstances, be[illegible] my mining and other investments in this vicinity, I took occasion in my published letter of June last to certain citizens of Tucson, to state that I should acquiesce in whatever my personal views or interest[s] in the action of the Legislature upon the capital question, unless convinced that such action was the result of improper proceedings.

I consider my course, whatever the consequences, to have been entirely justifiable, and the only one which, as an impartial officer, I could have pursued, and I fearlessly challenge the most rigid investigation of my conduct in this and all Territorial matters.

At the same time I retract *nothing* I have at any time said in favor of Prescott, my confidence in the resources and future prosperity of Central Arizona is unimpaired, and the change of the seat of government can put no one to greater personal inconvenience than it must your obedient servant,

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK

Patsy Marley, and a Smelting Furnace

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—Through the columns of your paper I would like to make a *statement of facts which have come under* my observation within the past two months. It will be a *hint* for some of the old croakers against Central Arizona to crack.

About two months ago Patsy Marley came [illegible] [illegible] a furnace to see if he could find one [illegible] that could do as a substitute for [illegible] but he found [illegible] the heat required. [illegible] [illegible] to make the [illegible] some simple, rough [illegible] also, the slag was what is termed, by smelters [illegible] A test made by [illegible] bullion, produced twenty-seven per cent. [illegible] two thirds of which was gold, the balance silver, which proves the ore exceedingly rich. He expresses himself perfectly satisfied that there is an abundance of ore of the smelting class in this section of country. He also says that if parties will furnish him with proper material for [illegible] and necessary assistance required to start them, he will keep a steady stream of the precious metals running day and night and, by that means, will prevent people from leaving the country—cursing their bad luck and the hard times.

Why cannot some parties who are able to import the material do so, and aid in the all important object of giving the country a proper start? One good furnace, with extra material sufficient to keep it in repair for six months, would not cost more than about two thousand dollars. The furnace would have the capacity of smelting from twenty five to thirty tons every twenty-four hours. Now, suppose there would be an average of twenty-five to thirty tons smelted every twenty-four hours, yielding twenty dollars per ton which is a very low estimate, it would give a result, in six months, of about eighty thousand dollars. Think of this, ye disheartened *hombres*, put your shoulders to the wheel, give Patsy a chance, and he will very soon clean out the Indians.

GENERAL MCDOWELL:—It is the general belief and the consequent impression among soldiers and citizens hereabouts, that a man about the size of Brevet Major General Irwin McDowell, Commanding Department of California, which said department also includes the country known upon maps as Arizona, will arrive here shortly. We are glad of it, and earnestly hope the Huallapais will not molest him while traveling through their country. He is a big chief, and "when he goes he goses," for his enemies or "any other man." We hope his visit to the Territory, this time, will result in good. We would like to have him stay with us, at least long enough to become acquainted with our country, its people and their wants.

Letter from Walnut Grove.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

WALNUT GROVE, November 8, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: Your invaluable paper has failed to arrive here of late. I don't know whose fault it is, but feel like finding fault with some one.

However, we wish it understood that we still exist, although we have lost one of our number, Antonio Weckleigh, by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in his own hand. He was in the act of mounting his horse, with the gun in his hand, when his spur caught in his blankets, throwing him head foremost on the right side of the horse. He threw out the gun to save himself, when the concussion discharged it, and the entire contents—twelve buckshot—entered his breast near the left nipple and lodged in his bowels, causing death to ensue in three days. He died as he had lived, honored and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a Prussian by birth. He retained full possession of his senses, expressed a perfect willingness to die, and made a will, in substance as follows: First, that all his debts be paid. Second, That the sum of $50 be appropriated to defray his funeral expenses. Third, That whatever money might remain after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses be expended for whisky, wherewith "the boys" are to have a good time. He died in the full faith of the Spiritual doctrine, and promised his friends that, if they desired it, he would visit them in the spirit and communicate his impressions of the other world.

The old settlers say that this is the twenty-second man who has died in Walnut Grove since its first settlement, not one of whom has died a natural death. Most of them have met their fate at the hands of the Indians.

The Indians continue to visit us regularly, carrying off our grain to an alarming extent. They visited the ranch of Thomas Hoag, Esq., thrashed out a stack of wheat on the ground and carried it away, together with a double set of harness, all his kitchen furniture and library, etc., having entered the house by pulling down one side of it. On a previous raid they carried off 300 sacks of corn from him alone. Such is life in Arizona. Mr. Hoag is another unfortunate man who accidentally shot himself last Spring and is still partially disabled, who, having labored hard to make a crop, and just on the point of deriving the benefit of it, finds himself suddenly despoiled of his entire Summer's work by Mr. Apache, who rules and reigns supreme over this delectable country; who sits and basks in the sun at noon day on the hills, marks how you are situated, and pounces upon you at night when you are least expecting him.

Hoag is trying to secure the remnant of his wheat, and the balance of his corn is safe, as it has been hauled up to Big Steve's reservation. He regrets that he was not a party to the treaty lately ratified between Big Steve and the Indians, the conditions of which are as follows: In consideration of a right of way through his ranch, and safety and protection while there or thereabout, the Indians agree not to steal or molest anything of his. He agrees with his gun to protect and defend them against citizens and soldiers, and allows them to pass to and fro when they please, and steal as much as they like so they do not steal from him. He says he wants no protection from the Government, which is much in debt and can't afford to pay any attention to a common man like him. He further avers that there is not a drop of Ethiopian blood in these Indians, as the hollows of their feet hardly make a perceptible impression on our rich alluvial soil. At some future time, gentle reader, I will inform you how this treaty progresses—whether we are to regard Steve as a William Penn, or an extraordinary man.

We have here, kind reader, a grist mill of no small proportions, which has made the occupants of many a household glad, built by the present owner, P. Lamberson, Esq., who quarried the stones and dressed them so as to manufacture fine, superfine and extra family flour. Part of the honor is due to the boss miller, who, by his skill in dressing the buhrs, has produced a decided effect as to quantity. He further wishes it understood that the mill commences to grind every Monday morning, and continues from day to day until all are supplied.

Hon. Allen Cullumber, a well to-do farmer, has also in course of erection a flouring mill, that will when completed manufacture flour for the millions who are destined soon to find their way among us. And, from his late association with the wisdom and intelligence of our suffering Territory, a fruitful idea has taken possession of his mind; he is now preparing to leave for California in search of a better half. Population will increase, despite of every hardship.

We were favored a few days ago with a view of some gold bricks at the ranch of Ingram & Cargile, who have a contract from Latimore & Co. of Wickenburg for supplying them with grain. Their contract, I am informed, amounts to some 200,000 lbs. Corn, barley and wheat are now being piled up at their ranch, preparatory to being hauled to Wickenburg.

One of the most successful farmers here is George Jackson, who has raised a crop that would do honor to any farming community, Bowers & Bro's ranch not excepted. He has shown to the people of Walnut Grove that many things can be done, provided one knows how.

This—properly speaking, the Valley of the Hassayampa—should be known as the granary of Arizona. Everything sown or planted has yielded an abundant crop. Peaches do well here. Mr. Lamberson raised a crop from trees three years old, some trees yielding 200 lbs each. Peter Smith, another of our most worthy citizens, and owner of the Pioneer Distillery, which stands to-day gloriously idle, after having buffeted the storms and braved the hardships of a frontier life for years, embarked in this enterprise, completed it, and commenced the manufacture of liquor, which made us all feel good for a short time; when lo and behold! a vindictive proclamation was issued and our grog stopped, and we don't like it. A little whisky mixed with the bitter things of this life is good, and we know it, and if this servant of the powers that be don't soon grant us permission to make our own whisky, we will by force of arms make and defend.

JEREMIAH, JR.

THE Indians are again on the rampage between Camp Cady and the Colorado river.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

ATTACKED BY INDIANS.—On Monday evening last, as Lieut. Converse and three enlisted men of the 14th Infantry were on their way from Camp Lincoln on the Rio Verde to Bowers's ranch on the Agua Frio, and when within about three miles of their destination, they were fired upon by a party of Indians who were lying in ambush at the head of a narrow, brushy canon, and the Lieutenant and all three of his men were pretty badly wounded. Two of the animals were so badly wounded that, after arriving at the ranch, they had to be killed in order to put the poor brutes out of misery; another was also wounded. The Lieutenant was shot in the shoulder with an arrow, the head of which remains in him. These arrow-heads are dangerous things to have imbedded in a man, and we hope Dr. Middleton will be able to extract it. We hate these Indian fiends so bad that it would grieve us to see them kill a dog, let alone a gentlemanly and efficient officer. Two of the soldiers received bad wounds. The Lieutenant fired three shots at the murderous devils, and thinks he killed one of them. Hope so. The party saw about eight Indians, but there must have been a large reinforcement of the infernal miscreants close by Dr Middleton extracted an arrow, head and all, from the thigh of one of the men. It had penetrated to the bone, and, had it not been taken out, would have killed him or lamed him for life An express was sent to Fort Whipple with news of the affair, and General Gregg dispatched his ambulance for the wounded officer and men, and they are now at Fort Whipple We earnestly hope they may soon recover.

One of the men thought he recognized the Indians, and we are informed that the whole party thought them to be Apache Yumas One of the Indians had a Henry rifle, out of which he fired several bullets. We are of opinion that they were so called Apache Yumas, as that two faced band of cutthroats and hars range as far north as the Black Mountains. The Apache-Yumas are meaner than the Apaches proper, for the reason that they profess friendship for the whites in one place, and kill them and steal their property in other places. The whole lying brood of them should be killed off It is useless to talk about treating with them and putting them upon a reservation—they ain't "on it" and we know it as well, if not better, than those who have been jabbering broken Castilian to them for the last three months. What they want is to have hell pounded out of them first, and then they may feel disposed to come to "taw" This thing of making treaties with the Apaches is as old as Mount Shasta. Go ask the Maricopas, Pimas and Mohaves, and see what they will tell you about it Why, they would laugh in a man's face and think him a fool for being so soft as to place any reliance in the word of an Apache.

GOOD NEWS FROM WALKER'S DISTRICT That pre-historic Arizonian Hon Jackson McCrackin came down from the old diggings on the head of Lynx creek on Wednesday last accompanied by Uncle Billy Pointer, another old and solid miner of Central Arizona. Mr McCrackin informs us that, before he left the creek he and others cleaned up the proceeds of twenty tons of rock from the Deadwood, Pointer The Tie and other lodes, and that all of the rock crushed averaged fifty dollars to the ton Of course the rock from all the ledges did not pay alike, but every lode out of which rock was taken is rich enough to pay well for working it It is the intention to keep the crusher and arastras steadily at work, and, as soon as water gets to be a little more plentiful, the miners will run the arastras built by them during the past Summer by water power. They have constructed several wheels each one of which is capable of driving four or more arastras, in which they intend grinding out lots of capital this Winter. Hurrah for Walker's Camp, and her industrious self reliant miners They are the true "saviors" of the country, if they ain't very scientific

FROM THE UPPER HASSAYAMPA From Joe Young, who was in town last Sunday we learn that work upon the recently-discovered silver lode known as the "Chance" is progressing Joe and his partner in the mine, Tom Roberts have sunk a shaft to the depth of twenty two feet, and the lode at that depth looks well and prospects bully. It contains plenty of free gold and native silver. It is the intention of the owners of the mine to work their rock in arastras as soon as water comes. The silver amalgamates as freely as the purest gold, and they look for no difficulty in saving it according to the old Mexican style.

A party of Coloradans, who have prospected a portion of the creek, and found dirt they think will pay, were in town on Sunday last for sluice lumber, etc., with the intention of giving their claims a fair trial. Hope they will be successful.

DEPARTURE OF JUDGE CARTTER —Hon Harley H. Carttor, Judge of the Second Judicial District, who has been in Prescott for a couple of weeks past attending the session of the Supreme Court of the Territory, of which he is one of the Justices, left for his home at La Paz on Tuesday last. The Judge is a fine old gentleman, an able lawyer, and a sound Democrat—having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson He was well pleased with the region of country around Prescott, liked our people, and says he intends coming up here next Spring, and, if possible, settling down here. We believe he is a New Yorker by birth, a Michigander by immigration, and an Arizonian by adoption. Come and reside among us, Judge; we want more plain, honest, open-hearted men up this way, and less sycophants You will be welcomed by our out-spoken people in a true manner.

COLONEL SANFORD, lately commanding at Camp McDowell, has gone East via New Mexico.

WE would call the attention of our readers to a communication in another column in regard to smelting furnaces. We believe Mr Marley fully competent to work our Galena ores He understands how a furnace ought to be built, and also how to run it. Give him a chance by furnishing what he needs—fire-proof material and a little cash, and we think he will make a success out of it. He is confident that our ores are rich enough, and says there is no trouble in saving the bullion they contain.

HAS NOT ARRIVED —The Secretary of the Territory, Col. Carter, informs us that he has not received one word from Washington in answer to his appeal for money to pay the expenses of the late Legislature. Probably the officials at Washington are trying to find out in what part of the Territory the Governor and Secretary now are. They may have sent the money to the "commercial metropolis" away down south in Pima, upon learning the decision of the High Court of Appeals in the *interesting* and *promising* case of Cactus *vs.* Pine Who knows?

MR. WILLARD RICE, the amiable and hospitable *mayor domo* of Bowers's Agua Frio ranch, was in town this week. He takes an encouraging view of things, and appeared as happy and content as one of Swinley's boarders.

WICKENBURG —Read the communication from this place, which will be found on the first page of to-day's MINER. We should not be surprised to learn, one of these days, that our friends in and around that thriving town had become good Christians, read their Bibles regularly, and quit shaking. Chaplain Flake and his escort seemed to have a powerful influence over them. McWhorter we have no doubt will become a regular deacon, and offer up various and sundry *prayers* for the Chaplain and his escort

THE DIVIDEND We understand that the parties at work on the Dividend continue to find excellent pay rock as they progress with the shaft which they are sinking upon the lode Mr Rice took out from town, a few days since, a quantity of blasting materials to be used in the shaft.

WERRINGER'S wagon train arrived here on Sunday from La Paz freighted with goods for our merchants The drivers saw Indian signs on the road in the vicinity of Martinez's ranch and one of them who went off the road to kill a deer saw a number of Indians one of whom he shot fatally he thinks, as the survivors packed up their fallen comrade and carried him away Other Indians making their appearance within a short distance the driver retreated to the road The train left for La Paz on Tuesday morning last

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE By Wednesday's mail Mr Dunlap received a letter from Mr Campbell who writes that he had met at San Bernardino Mr Henry A Brown who informed him that ex Governor Goodwin would shortly come out to Prescott with a capital of $50,000 in cash to be employed in developing the Ticonderoga and other first class mines in Big Bug District The Ticonderoga was at one time successfully worked by Col King S Woolsey and is known to be exceedingly rich Mr Brown also stated that Mr Reed the sulphuret man had succeeded in obtaining funds at San Francisco and would be out here in a short time to put his reduction process in operation If these reports are true a glorious morning will soon dawn upon the gloomy night which has so long brooded over Prescott

FROM WICKENBURG Col Tyson arrived here on Wednesday night from Wickenburg We are indebted to him for the following items of news

Capt [illegible] Smith died at Wickenburg on Sunday last of typhus fever The deceased was a few years since a wealthy ranch owner in [illegible] California Possessing a generous and confiding disposition his friends swindled him out of his property The [illegible] migrated to Montana and came thence to Arizona His bitter experience had not changed his noble nature To the last he remained a gen[illegible] and unsuspicious ever ready to share his last dollar with a needy friend but to give him the whole and trust to fortune to provide for himself May the turf lie lightly upon his noble breast!

Sickness in the form of fever and ague and malarious fevers continues at Wickenburg

Jack Swilling and Sam Hensley have gone to Salt river to take measures for constructing an acquaintance from there to Wickenburg

The Vulture mill continues to run successfully night and day

Judge Backus Judge Wells Almon Gage and Jesse Justice were at Robinson's in Kirkland Valley waiting for Werringer's train

Fresh Indian signs were plenty in Kirkland and Skull Valleys

At Uncle Rob's a few days since a soldier stumbled against the cock of a gun which was lying on the ground, and discharged the weapon, the ball passing through Jerry Riordan's leg just above the ancle, breaking both bones and continuing on its way, slightly wounding a soldier We are convinced that some of those soldiers ought to be kept out of the way of fire-arms until they learn how to use them!

WE learn that Major Krause, who has been in command of Camp Lincoln, has obtained sick leave of absence, and is going to Drum Barracks to recruit his health

NOT GOING —We are informed that Gen Gregg has abandoned the intention of conducting an expedition to Tonto Basin this Fall

"SAGE BRUSH" JOHNSON —Mr J H. Baldwin has returned to Wickenburg from his pursuit of "Sage Brush" Johnson, who had been his partner in mining operations Johnson, who managed the mines, took out, it is believed, bullion amounting to several thousand dollars, with which and a team belonging to Baldwin he decamped, leaving his partner the debts of the concern to pay. Baldwin overtook the fugitive in the Owen's river country, California, but Johnson took to the brush and made his escape. Baldwin, after relieving his mind to Ben Franklin, Johnson's traveling companion, took possession of the team and brought it away.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL, Alsap, and others, who have been in California for the past two months, are on their way back home to Prescott

STOP IT —The fact seems to be generally ignored by both citizens and visitors, that a law passed by the last Legislature makes the indis criminate discharge of fire-arms within the limits of a town or village, to the peril or annoyance of its inhabitants, a penal offense Some reckless cusses have a way of shooting their guns off at a late hour of the night, when most of our moral and religious people are in bed, to the great terror and demoralization of the latter. A few arrests and convictions under the Act would put an effectual stop to this dangerous practice.

MR. BALLARD, called upon us last evening, and informed us that, a few days ago, Lieutenant Wells and command, while scouting in the vicinity of Walnut Creek, near the Hardyville road, came upon an Indian rancheria, killed three bucks—all that were in the rancheria at the time—captured three horses, a lot of provisions, guns, and any quantity of ammunition

MR. BORGER, wife and family, left, this morning, for California Mr Borger will return soon, in company with Mr Kustel

RETURN OF A SCOUTING PARTY —Companies I and B, Eighth Cavalry, and a detachment of the 14th Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Fechet, returned to Fort Whipple Friday evening last after making a scout through the Cedars and in the vicinity of Hell Canon, near Postle's The Lieutenant was on the scent of a large rancheria, said to be somewhere in that vicinity He found the rancheria, but no Indians, they had left just in time to save their bacon He afterwards succeeded in killing two warriors and capturing two ancient females and a buxom young squaw of about 12 summers. He also found a new and good place to cross Hell Canon, about 4 miles above the old crossing and large tanks of excellent water Dr Howard, who accompanied the expedition says this crossing is much better than the old one

DISGRACEFUL —On last Thursday evening some drunken soldiers went to the residence of Mr Banghart in this place and acted in a shameful manner Such fellows are a disgrace to the service Their comrades should boot them out of the camp for their unsoldierly conduct.

Prospecting Party Coming.

M K Lotty, Esq, of the Upper Agua Frio, in this county, informs us that he has received a letter from Mr James M Johnson, of Tulare county California, which states that a company was made up and would start the first of this month, from Visalia, for the purpose of prospecting this Territory, New Mexico and Sonora The letter contained the following advertisement, which was cut out of the Tulare *Times* The company have a wide field before them, but it looks as though they meant business, and we hope soon to see them in Central Arizona. The following is the advertisement

"FIFTY MEN WANTED — All who may desire to organize themselves into a company for the purpose of exploring and prospecting for the precious metals within the region of country known as New Mexico and Arizona and Sonora in the Republic of Mexico, can do so by applying to J C Doughty, in Visalia Each applicant will be required to furnish two hundred and fifty dollars in coin, or its equivalent in such property as the company may require, the same to be valued by three trustees to be elected by those who have or will sign an instrument in writing, now in the hands of the above named party "

Visalia, Sept 14 1867

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION —The President having fixed upon Thursday, the 28th instant, as a day of National Thanksgiving to God for the many blessings He has been pleased to grant us during the past year, the Governor in accordance therewith, has issued a proclamation to the people of this Territory, which will be found in another column, recommending our people to do various and sundry good things. Let us pray that by the time the next annual proclamation is issued, we may be a happy, contented and *united* people, and, Oh! Bretheren in praying according to the instructions of His Excellency, be sure and put in your best licks when you get to the 'Aborigine' portion of your devotion not that you hate your red brethren, but because of the fact that he constantly violates all laws—both human and Divine, and never goes to Sunday School Give him Jessy

MR TOMLINSON'S WILL —We have been shown a certified copy of what purports to be the last will and testament of John J Tomlinson, who departed this life some time since in Los Angeles county, California. In this will he bequeathed all of his property to N. A. Potter, Daniel McLaren, Delos Campbell, J. D Dunlap and John G Campbell. The two latter named gentlemen are citizens of Prescott, and we congratulate them on their good luck. All of the aforesaid gentlemen were bosom friends of the deceased while living, and aided him with money, time and labor in his opposition to Mr. Banning in the freighting and forwarding war in which Mr. T. was engaged with that gentleman in Southern California. We understand that the relatives of Mr Tomlinson are trying to have this will set aside, upon the plea that deceased was not in his right mind at the time said will was drawn up. Before this time, however, we think the matter is settled, as it was to have been argued before the Probate Court of Los Angeles county about ten days since

ITALY —At latest accounts Garibaldi and his troops were advancing upon Rome, after having met and defeated a Papal force near to the Holy City

San Bernardino.

The *Guardian* of Saturday, November 2, furnishes us with the following items:

We hear that there is some probability of a mail route being established on the line from here to Arizona, by the way of La Paz, and that an additional bonus would be awarded for the service As we have frequently said, there should be mail facilities by each of the lines of communication with our neighbors in the Territory.

We understand Mr. Cluggage reached San Francisco in something less than thirteen days from Omaha. Good traveling, truly, coming over two hundred miles through snow, at that.

We understand Gen. McDowell is expected to arrive at Drum Barracks by next steamer, on his way to Arizona. We hope the trip will result in benefit to that well-governed military district Doubtless, he will not travel with one man on a broken-down mule as an escort. On his own account we know he wouldn't mind; but as we learn he is a family man, we beg of him on their account, to take at least two men well mounted and equipped

Your advice is sound and should be heeded by the General If he disregards it the chances are that he might be Wallap(ai)d

The Paymaster for Prescott passed out by way of Cajon Cañon on Thursday, he had an escort of about a dozen men. His visit to our friends at Prescott will be enlivening

"You bet you" The boys are anxious to see him. They are getting "mighty dry."

CURING SEASON.—The season for saving our bacon is close upon us, and we find several of our ranch owners are making preparations for hog-killing. Mr Waters, of Yucaipa, will slaughter as soon as the weather permits 150 head, weighing at least 200 pounds each These hogs are consuming 35 bushels of corn a day Mr Conn will kill about 100, Mr Craft, say 50, the Chino ranch, 200; and Hamilton & Cowden, 100 at least Others will no doubt engage in the curing business, whose names we have not heard.

We acknowledge the receipt of a box of ripe, beautiful apples this week, from our juvenile friends, "the wee folks" of Yucaipa. The note accompanying the very acceptable present, was highly creditable to the acquirements of the little Martha, as well as significant of the good will of the fairy Nettie

Well, brother Hamilton, how happy you must feel at receiving such delicious presents from the little angels of Yucaipa. Here in Yavapai (although the names are somewhat similar) editorial presents are very dissimilar The sort of "presents" we receive are som thing like the following. "Mr Editur, Sur,—I want to knoe the naim of the onyearthed LILR & scoundril who authorid etc If you du not tell me I ax you too be rasponsable, so that I can impty the contents of my ravolvar into your erty stumick Yours, T"

Mrs. Lincoln and her Wardrobe.

Mrs Lincoln has offered her wardrobe for sale in New York, and has been giving leading Republicans particular fits for her alleged poverty Some of the "Loyal Leagues," it is said, propose to raise a large sum of money for her support and to get her to shut her mouth The correspondence between Mrs Lincoln, Thurlow Weed, Seward, and other bell wethers of the Republican party, is on the spicy order, and commences to assume an acrimonious tone The lady expresses great dissatisfaction with the manner in which she has been treated by the Radicals since the death of her husband, while the aforementioned cusses talk back, saucy and tell her she has been treated fully as well as she deserved to be Go in, Shoddyites,—"eat dog, eat devil"

COPPER FROM THE COLORADO — The *Alta California*, of October 26, says that the Great Central Mining Company have on exhibition at the Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, pigs of copper 93 to 94½ per cent. fine from their furnaces at Williams Fork, near the Colorado river in Arizona, the first ever erected in that Territory This copper is produced from the ore by a single smelting, without previous roasting or other preparation, the ores being of such a character as to admit of that treatment with success

MARRIED.

In Prescott, Tuesday, November 12, 1867, by Justice S E Blair, RUFUS E FARRINGTON to MISS MARY SHIVERS

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G CAMPBELL,
W M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Peeples & Yunzbluth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent The saloon and brewery will henceforth be conducted by A H. Peeples. Persons owing the firm will please call and settle their accounts

A. H. PEEPLES,
WM YUNZBLUTH

Wickenburg, October 17, 1867. n27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[OFFICIAL]

PROCLAMATION.

BY RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, RECOMMENDING A DAY OF THANKSGIVING

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA.

The President of the United States having designated

Thursday, the 28th instant,

as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to God.

Now, therefore, I, Richard C McCormick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do recommend that the day be observed in this new country, where, even amid unusual exposure and trial, the pioneer is constantly reminded of the goodness and mercy of Him who controlleth the destinies of men

Let the heart go forth in grateful acknowledgments of benefits received, and in earnest supplication for a continuation of Divine favor; for health and resolution to overcome the physical obstacles to the development of the rich resources of the Territory, for success in the forced conflict with the aborigines, and care that in the same the dictates of humanity and justice are not overlooked, for strength to resist the manifold temptations of unorganized society struggling for wealth; for harmony in local action and interests; for increased fidelity to national liberty, union and law; and above all, for the possession of that wisdom which "is better than fine gold," and which giveth the victory over death and the grave.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory, at Prescott, this thirteenth day of November, 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-second.

RICHARD C McCORMICK.

By the Governor
JAMES P T CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of PABLO A. PERALTO, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned at his residence in La Paz, county of Yuma, Territory of Arizona. within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

MIGUEL S PERALTA, Administrator.
La Paz, A. T, October 30, 1867. nov16-4t

☞ Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Gray & Co, at Prescott, will please call and settle prior to December 1st, 1867, as, at that date, all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of J. P Hargrave for collection.

GRAY & CO.
Prescott November 1, 1867

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of THOMAS MAHER, Deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the above named estate—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, with the necessary vouchers and proofs, to the undersigned, within one year from the date of this notice

JAMES E McCAFFREY, Administrator.
Prescott, Arizona, Nov 8, 1867

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of E A. VanBibber, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, duly appointed Executor of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John A Rush, at his residence, Granite street, Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona

JOHN A RUSH, Executor.
Prescott, Nov 1, 1867 n28

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles E. Beck, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John Raible at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. JOHN RAIBLE, Administrator

JOHN HOWARD, his Att'y.
Prescott, Oct 19, 1867. n26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of I H. Wansley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to I. Q Dickinson, at his place of business on the Agua Frio River, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. I Q DICKINSON, Administrator.

JNO HOWARD, his Att'y.
Agua Frio Ranch, October 19, 1867. n26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harvey Twaddell, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to A. C. Benedict, or John Howard, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona.

A. C BENEDICT, Administrator.
JNO HOWARD, his Att'y.
Prescott, Oct. 19, 1867. n26

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held in Prescott on the first day of October, 1867, the special charter granted by the First Territorial Legislature, in November, 1864, was surrendered up, and the company was re-incorporated under the General Incorporation Law of the Territory of Arizona

m1 W. M HARDY, Secretary.

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

Newspapers.

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the tastes of the day, my boy;
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes my boy,
Advertisements, essays and rhymes, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of (f)lying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eyes, my boy,
And logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy debate
Upon matters of State,
For wise-headed folks to peruse, my boy.

The funds as they were and they are, my boy,
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy,
And every week
A clever critique
On some rising theatrical star, my boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy,
The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy.
The state of the crops,
The style of the fops,
And the wit of the public buffoons, my boy

List of all physical ills, my boy.
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy;
Till you ask with surprise
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who has got married, to whom, my boy,
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy,
Who has a birth
On this sorrow-stained earth,
And who totters fast to the tomb, my boy

The prices of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy;
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you in song
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

Croppings.

MALA PROHIBITA—Apples of discord.

DELIRIUM TREMENS—Artificial excitement.

How can cross husbands have happy homes? By keeping away from them.

ROBERT BONNER's income for the last year was $200,000, without deducting "Dexter."

THE latest Chicago newspaper change is that Mr. Shehan, one of the *Tribune* staff, becomes editor-in-chief of the *Times*.

CHARLES H. WEBB, the "John Paul" of the New York *Citizen*, is about entering the melancholy profession of comic oratory.

THE *Evening Gazette* defends the practice of punning. Let the *Gazette* also set the example.

DECATUR, Illinois, boasts of a female brass band. Query—Is Miss Dickinson an honorary member?

THE Hartford *Courant* says: "Attention of hogs is called to an advertisement in another column."

CHICAGO lawyers talk of making a discount on divorce fees when a large number of bills are wanted in one family.

A REVEREND gentleman was before the Police Court in St. Joseph the other day for being most irreverently drunk. So was Noah once.

COLONEL HENRY R. FOOTE has an invention for converting petroleum into steam—by the intervention of boiler plates. The redoubtable Colonel is another *Ajax Oileus!*

A "GOOD little girl" in Richmond recited 1,500 verses, and went to heaven next day to receive her "reward of merit." Children, beware!

THE eight-hour men of Cincinnati oppose the election of the editor of the *Gazette* to Congress because he works sixteen hours a day.

AMONG the innumerable professions by which men thrive and get on in this world is that of rat catching. To be a successful rat catcher requires a deal of skill, the result of experience and natural ability and aptitude. So says the experienced Chicago *Tribune*.

THE diffusion of intelligence has reached the lowest limit in Manchester, Mass., where the town authorities print a notice that it is "contrary to law for dogs to go at large, to roam about without medals, also to shoot pistols, to fly kites, and to ride or drive fast through the town limits." We should like to see a specimen of these persecuted canines. Where is Barnum?

THE Italian advocate Panattoni was recently defending a man who had swindled the Government. "Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, "I have practised my profession honorably. I believe my client innocent. If you refuse to acquit him what influence will I have in pleading future cases?"

THE TEXAS *Jimplecute* vouchsafes an explanation of its extraordinary name. Jimplecute is a compound word, derived from jimple and cute. Jimple is a corruption for simple, and was originally applied to sophomores or the wise fools of colleges, but is obsolete anywhere except in Texas.

AT a United States Bankrupt Court in Dayton, Ohio, recently, the only creditor a young man (an applicant) had was a young lady, who obtained a verdict of five thousand dollars against him for breach of promise of marriage. This claim she would not release.

A NEGRO was so convinced of the lowliness of his race that he was indifferent as to a future state, believing that "dey'll make niggers work eben in Heben! A clergyman tried to argue him out of his opinion by representing this not to be the case as there was no work for him or any one else to do. His answer was, "You gwo 'way massa; I know better. If dare's no oder work for cullud persons up dar dey'll make um shub de clouds along!"

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO.

CALL the attention of the public to their new and large assortment of Goods, just received from San Francisco. They believe this stock to be the most complete ever brought to PRESCOTT. It consists of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, LIQUORS, and a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES,

To be sold at the lowest rates for CASH.

WORMSER & CO.

May 18, 1867. 10-tf

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma Street, Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIFORNIA, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, PICKLES,
CRACKERS, BUTTER, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,
VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS,
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash

Prescott, August 10, 1867

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, November 17, 1867.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

MONTEZUMA STREET,

South of the store of Ja's Grant.

RAIBEL & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

As we brew our own beer, and take great pains in having it O. K, lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well to give us a call. v4n24 RAIBEL & SHEARER

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2 tf

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c. &c

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

oc19-3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality . . . . . 30 " "
Clear Lumber . . . . . 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent

Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

—THE—

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

—OF THE KIND—

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"PUBLISHERS ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T."

STOVES FOR SALE.

THREE small Stoves for sale by

L. BASHFORD.

Prescott, Sept 28, 1867. n29d

S. F. Advertisements.

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Now Equal to Any Journal Published on the Pacific Coast.

It stemmed the torrent of bigotry, intolerance and persecution, fearlessly bearing up the OLD DEMOCRATIC ENSIGN through the dark period of our country's misery, until victory was achieved and the principles it battled for were triumphant. To do this incurred a very heavy expenditure, which, however, was cheerfully borne under the confident belief that the opportune time would come when the party would reimburse us by contributing generally its patronage. That time has now arrived, and we ask Democrats to do their part in sustaining this

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing that is by means of newspapers, and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party, and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Paper.

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Forty-six Columns of original and selected matter,

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of Ten or more, when mailed to one address, Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required.

WM. S. MOSS & CO.,

533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries and Provisions.

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

Southern Dispatch Line

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO WILMINGTON, SAN PEDRO AND SAN DIEGO

SAILING every ten days, taking freight and passengers at the most reasonable rates—to which every care and attention will be given.

Insurance at the lowest rates.

The following first class Clippers will run regular:

BRIG CURLEW, Capt. W. H. Morton
BRIG MERCHANTSON, Capt. T. J. Knight
SCHR. SARAH, Capt. J. S. Garcia.

For freight or passage apply to

N. PIERCE,

Southern Packet Office, 619 Front street, Rooms Nos. 5 & 6, up stairs.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Banning & Co., Wilmington and Los Angeles. Messrs. Tomlinson & Co., San Pedro and Los Angeles.

August, 1866. 1s

C. G. HOOKER J. H. CORY J. D. HOOKER

HOOKER & CO.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, COAL, MATALS, ETC.,

NOS. 117 AND 119 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,

JACKSON-STREET—between Montgomery and Kearney,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THIS Old Established House is in perfect order for the accommodation of guests. Persons seeking comfort and economy will find this the best Hotel in the city to stop at. The beds are new and in good order, and the Rooms well ventilated. The Table will always be supplied with the best in the market.

Prices varying from $1 50 to $2 per day for Board and Room. Fine Bath House and Barber shop attached to the House.

F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor.

August, 1867 1s

California Advertisements.

UNION WAGON FACTORY

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Dec 1866.

United States Mail Line from

LOS ANGELES TO TUCSON,

BY WAY OF

San Bernardino and Fort Yuma.

Leave Los Angeles every Monday, at 7 a. m.—connecting at San Bernardino with the Fort Yuma and Tucson Mail Line.

Through passage can be secured by applying in Los Angeles, to

TOMLINSON & CO.
Proprietors,

Or to

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
Agent, San Bernardino.

Los Angeles, Aug. 1867 17

TOMLINSON & COMPANY.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

BANNING & COMPANY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Wilmington, Los Angeles and Libertad

O. S. M. CONE J. M. FISK R. GIRD

R. GIRD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS, Collectors, and General Employment Agency,

No. 9 Pacific and No. 608 Montgomery Street, Room 2, SAN FRANCISCO.

Real Estate for Sale on Commission—Loans negotiated. Ranches, City Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc. F2 4 tf

F. C. SUHR,

DEALER in SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, Newspapers, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc

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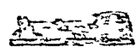 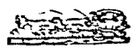

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ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1867. NO. 31.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, A. T.

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Local Suggestions.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—May I take up a small portion of your invaluable paper, by a few words which, I think may properly come under the above heading? If so, I would like to say, in the first place, that I think there is greatly

WANTED—A PROVOST GUARD.

Nightly, the streets and surroundings of Prescott are made hideous by the curses, yellings, and *random* discharges of fire-arms, not to speak of the drunken jostlings and intrusions upon private families, of the "boys in blue," Arizona's gallant defenders. In no other town that I have known, have the military authorities allowed these things to continue. The circumstances of our civil organization have not permitted the arrest and proper punishment of all these rapscallions The good name of regiments, the character of those of the soldiers who are good men, and the reputation of the army in general, have been sinking to the lowest ebb. It has come to pass that, upon our streets, a respectable, manly-looking soldier is the exception to the general rule. And our exhausted patience begins, at last, rightfully, to cry out: If the authorities at Fort Whipple have not, as claimed, troops sufficient to keep driving the enemy, have they not enough, at least, to establish a guard to keep their gallant comrades at the post, after the hours of the day have passed and night comes on?

OUR PEOPLE.

My observation has led me to believe that the peculiar advantages of Central Arizona have gathered here a greater number of pleasant, accomplished, and good people, than are to be found in other sections of our sparsely-settled Territory. I can, therefore, understand why you should hold out a welcoming hand to those professing a desire to come and dwell with us. But if, as you seem to intimate, there is a paucity of "plain, honest, open-hearted men up this way," and an over-supply of "sycophants," who are "our out-spoken people"—who are to welcome the strangers? [The gentlemen of the legal profession, of course.—ED.]

LEGISLATORS.

I am glad that to the pleasant little note, published in your last issue, denouncing one of your correspondents as an "onyearthed lier," etc., you appended no signature. The excellence of the orthography, and the choice diction, leave no doubt as to the fact that the author was a member of our late illustrious and never to be-forgotten Fourth Legislature Here let me urge that the high toned reputation of Arizona Legislatures must be preserved. At the election, last year, Yavapai county was guilty of making legislators three or four men who have actually written the English language with correctness, and cast votes throughout with intelligence and honesty. "This thing must be put stop" The ordinary standard of Arizona legislation must not be disturbed.

"BLUE BACKS."

Can you give your readers the market value of "blue-backs," the new currency of Uncle Sam's representatives here? What, I wonder, will be the next page in the brilliant history of that "Territorial Administration" which so earnestly, unceasingly, and consistently "challenges the most rigid investigation" into its active honest and sensible management of public affairs?

LUMBER DEAL.

I am amazed and confounded at the ruthless disregard of its record exhibited by the MINER, in the matter of Pima county and Governor McCormick *vs* The People of Yuma, Mohave, Pah-Ute, and Yavapai counties. It seems to me that the MINER is actually now being known to give some decided opinions on matters of public interest, and to give them on the side of truth. What a departure from its former course! What startling changes are worked out by time!

I cannot, however, refrain from saying that I fear the course of the MINER may result in the utter ruin of Arizona. "Large bodies move slowly," and his Highness has not as yet been moved to put forth the full power of his strength and smite us hip and thigh. But, should he unhappily be so aroused, that tremendous influence in San Francisco and at the East, the rumor of which has so long brooded in the air, will inevitably be used for our destruction. I welcome the assurance held forth in the Governor's latest *pronunciamento*, that, notwithstanding his recent course, his confidence in Arizona's "resources and future prosperity" is unimpaired. Our Governor is a great man. He is possessed of an unfathomable mind. He plays his cards to win. Like Paddy's pig, "he's little, but he's owld." My drooping heart revives at the thrice-comforting expression, noted above, of his undiminished confidence in our Territory. Give but time for this assurance to reach the great cities of the East, and behold! there will pour into Arizona a stream of immigration and an abundance of capital.

MORE ANON.

General Palmer's Address.

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN:

There was probably no more striking evidence of the faith of the country in the successful termination of the recent war, than the fact that in July 1862, at a period of great reverses to our army, the Pacific Railroad Act was passed, pledging the Government to assist—to the extent of about one half its cost—in the construction of this continental Highway.

At that time, however, the route through your Territory, although conceded by the most intelligent authorities, to be the best for the whole nation, was too far south of that line which east of the Mississippi was practically the *divide* between loyalty and rebellion, to be given any consideration. Accordingly Congress adopted a route running well to the northerly—beginning at Omaha on the Missouri River and extending by the Platte valley to the Rocky Mountains, and so on by the natural extension of that line through or near Salt Lake City to Sacramento in California.

The great central system of railroads, however, terminating at Leavenworth and Kansas City on the Missouri, were given a connection with the main trunk, by means of the *Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division*, which was granted the aid of Government for a distance of about 385 miles, to enable it to extend up the valley of Kansas as far as Fort Riley, and thence northwesterly by the *Republican Fork*, to a point of connection with the Omaha line

But the managers of the Kansas Pacific Road and those controlling the great connecting lines eastward to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, became convinced as soon as the war was over and the political reasons heretofore paramount, had ceased to have weight, this line instead of deflecting *northward* from Fort Riley to connect with the Platte route, should be extended as an *independent trunk line* through to the Pacific, on a latitude free from those wintery obstacles which surrounded and threatened the success of the northern route.

In furtherance of this plan Congress on application being made to it in July 1866, repealed the *Republican* clause, and allowed the road to go west by such route as the company might choose, but without extending the Government aid beyond the original distance At its next session Congress will be asked to lend the same assistance to this line through to San Francisco as has been given to the line from Omaha, and it is in view of this policy and in order that facts and figures, in stead of mere theoretical speculations, may be laid before the country and its law makers that the company has sent out its engineer parties to make a connected series of levels, and chained measurements from the terminus of its completed line in Kansas through to San Francisco and San Diego.

These surveys have now by two routes reached the Rio Grande, and will be immediately extended west to the Pacific by one party on the 35th parallel and another by the valley of the Gila. They have already demonstrated after having crossed one great chain of the Rocky mountains, not only that there are no serious obstacles to the speedy and economical construction of this road, and that these peculiar difficulties of water, timber, fuel etc, which in some minds had been supposed to render a Pacific Railroad impossible, were to a great extent *myths*—but also that a great many important advantages exist on this route which had not before been known to the company or the people at large and that those that had been generally thought to exist, so far from being exaggerated, have really fallen short of the truth.

It is unnecessary, gentlemen, to do more than merely name to an audience in this Territory, the nature of these advantages, the mildness of the climate, the detached character of the mountains and the low altitude of their passes, the long extent of gentle valleys and nearly level mesas, the abundance of coal, and the sufficiency of timber and water, the vast local resources of mineral ores, rich pastures and vinelands, the tapping of the well watered valleys of the Arkansas, upper Canadian, Rio Grande and Great Colorado of the west; the intersection of the Colorado at a point far below the head of navigation, thus cheapening and doubling the speed with which the road can be built, the fact that enough native labor already exists in your Territory and can be cheaply secured and supplied at home, to construct the road for nearly half of its entire length, and finally the fact that by the 35th parallel, it is at least as short a line to San Francisco from New York City as any other—and that to the Pacific at San Diego or Guaymas it is by far the shortest line.

But while it is needless to stop to enlarge upon these facts which are already so well known to you, I may be pardoned for calling your attention to certain points which disclose the interest which the whole country has in the immediate commencement and speedy completion of this road—apart from the consideration that it is the *best* route.

And in the first place *more than one Pacific Railroad is needed.*

The managers of the northern road from Omaha to San Francisco, at both ends of the line, have shown the greatest spirit and energy in the prosecution of their work—and as American citizens we must admire their courage and persistency and hope that their efforts will be crowned with the success they deserve. We have no contest with them, except to reach the western Ocean before them. But with their indomitable Anglo-Saxon energy and pluck, they cannot master the elements, and it is feared that their road even when completed will for several months of the winter season be blocked up with snow, and fail to meet the wants and expectations of the country. This is the opinion I think of seven eighths of all the overland travelers that have been over that route in winter. I hope that these fears may prove to be exaggerated and that yankee ingenuity may find means of overcoming such obstacles. But even if they should, is the necessity of another line to the Pacific in any degree lessened? Not at all. Before either road could be finished *both will be insufficient to carry the trade of the country*, and second tracks will be required to be begun on each. Again, the northern line will not in any respect develop the vast Territory of the United States lying upon our route—and all communication with southern Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, southern and middle California, northern and western Texas and the rich northern States of old Mexico would continue as before to depend upon the slow and expensive wagon train The country embraced within these limits is probably now inhabited by a population of a half million of souls, greatly exceeding that possessed by all the remainder of the country *not tapped by this line* between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast.

The local resources of this section are only beginning to be appreciated by our people, but in my opinion they are *alone* sufficient to warrant the investment by private capitalists (if properly aided at the start by a loan from the Government) of the sums required to build a Railroad through it.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the benefit that would accrue to the whole nation in enlarging its trade and power, and *increasing its taxable wealth*, that would accrue from the development of these neglected resources Build this road and the national debt will soon cease to be a matter of concern to statesmen or financiers.

Moreover every section of the country by means of the Railway connections already existing between the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, at Kansas City and Leavenworth; and by means of comparatively short branches that can be built from Memphis or Shreveport to intersect our main trunk on the Rio Grande, when the condition of southern trade is such as to warrant it is put into short and cheap communication with all this territorial wealth and with the Pacific Coast by this route. Memphis will be only 30 miles further from Albuquerque than St Louis, while Chicago will be no farther than St. Louis except by its distance from the Mississippi River, and New Orleans will be as near as Chicago Thus every section of our common country will be accommodated.

But there is another important respect in which this road will benefit the entire nation—and become almost a matter of necessity to it I refer to the effect it will have on the *Indian question*. You are aware of the enormous extent to which the settlement of these Territories and the development of their wealth, is retarded by the noble red man, and of the tax which his imaginary suppression has been upon the Treasury of the United States

I don't know as I blame the savage for following out the instincts of his race—possibly he is just conceiving that you pioneers in the westward march of civilization have no right here, and that the country should revert to him. But if we do adopt the other theory and conclude that Heaven intended man and all things to improve instead of degenerating, let us at all events be logical in it—and in the name of consistency, adopt such a course as will prevent this vast Territory intervening between our eastern and Pacific States, remaining given over to perpetual barbarism Well, how shall we do this? By sending out regiments and expending two millions of dollars each, every year, (which is the interest of thirty-three millions of dollars,) to sustain them? By maintaining at great cost forts and military posts along a belt of 2000 miles? Or even by the more humane and less expensive way of cooping up the Indians or such as will stay upon reservations, and feeding them? Or shall the Government drop regiments from the army, capitalize the annual saving to its treasury therefrom, and lend the amount to aid in the construction of a Pacific railroad.

Once built, the railroad will take care of the Indian question. Settlements will spring up along its line, as in eastern Kansas and Nebraska, that will be strong enough to protect themselves and the surrounding country; and the Navajos, Apaches and Comanches will either squat down peaceably on their farms, as the Delawares and Wyandottes have done—or else betake themselves, as I hope and believe, to regular employment on the railroad itself.

Before long, not a U. S. soldier would be required from the Missouri to the Colorado of the West; but while any troops *were* required, the economy with which they could be transported on a railroad, and the great efficiency they would derive from their superior mobility, would go far towards compensating the Government for its railroad loan.

Again, the construction of this road would open up the States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango to our trade from the only proper direction in which it can be reached, and by gradual but certain process, bring about *peacefully* those relations with Old Mexico which the people of the United States have so much at heart, and which will prevent the possibility of future European aggression so close upon our borders.

Now, what is the Government asked to do to ensure all these advantages to the country? Simply to make a loan, secured by mortgage on the property, of such an amount per mile of U. S. bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and having 30 years to run, as will, in connection with the private capital that can be raised, build the road. So far from this taking any money out of the U. S. treasury, it can be proven that without considering at all, the indirect pecuniary benefits which I have already mentioned, the whole amount of principal and interest will be refunded *directly* to the treasury by the time the loan matures. The experience already had upon the portion of the line completed in Kansas, shows that, under the the provision of the act which reserves to the Government *one-half* of all the charges for transportation of mails, troops, military stores and Indian supplies, as a credit to the loan made to the Railway Company, the Government is at no expense for the interest upon the bonds it has advanced; but, more than that, it is receiving back of the principal enough money to pay off the whole debt in 20 years, while the Government itself does not have to pay these bonds for 30 years.

Now, gentlemen, we ask your assistance, and that of the citizens of New Mexico generally, in making these facts known, and especially in diffusing information about the resources of your Territory, and the topographical and climatal advantages of this route. You can do it through newspapers, by correspondence with those in the east and by private correspondence with your friends in Congress, and other leaders and representatives of public opinion in the States. It is needless to point out to you the immense stake you have in the result. All classes of your people will be benefited, the poorer classes by the profitable employment it will afford them in the construction and operation of the road and the cheapening of every article that they wear or consume—the Ranchero by the great demand that will spring up for all the products of his farm, and the new markets that it will open for his stock; the miner by the cheapening of machinery and all supplies and the outlet for his ores; the rich men by the enhanced value of his lands and other property—and all classes by the protection it will afford from the Indians. Let us then ask you to give six months of energetic work between this and the coming session of Congress—to aid us in obtaining the favor of the country for this route.

There is every reason to believe that we shall succeed The book which I hold contains the resolutions and speeches of a large number of the most influential Senators and Representatives in the country, who visited the line of our road in Kansas last summer, One and all, they committed themselves to the policy of extending the aid of the Government to this as an independent line *through to the Pacific Coast*, and these men are chief among the leaders of public thought in our country

This great Road once completed it requires no prophetic power to foresee the future of the regions it will develope Here in New Mexico where only the miner's ranch is now visible, furnaces and factories will be built, and cities will spring from the earth at the call of intelligent labor. Arizona will then be no longer a [illegible] but the home of an industrious people bound with bands of iron to the sister commonwealths that surround her But who shall speak of the effect which it will have on the course of trade through all the world; that wonderful commerce of the eastern seas which from time immemorial has built up populous cities along its channels, and enriched every nation through whose land it has passed. Then shall we see the East India Company communicating orders to its Governors across your plains, and the nabobs from Calcutta returning by the Rocky Mountains to spend their wealth in London. The old dream of Columbus will then have been realized, and the east found land by sailing to the west.

THE Boston *Post* thus sharply retorts upon Chicago the current newspaper paragraph first published in the latter city about the "peculiarities" of Boston girls: "Per contra, the ambition of a Chicago girl is to live in almost any sort of a swell front, to ride behind a $1,500 span, go into ecstacies over cheap opera and negro minstrelsy, play old sledge for Catawba, religiously avoid all kind of lectures or anything touching to intellect, marry a man who has a five-acre flour mill, and work up a divorce at the end of the honey-moon. Having got this and a cool, round alimony, she is ready to depart—for a second trip over the same programme."

PRINTERS' TOAST.—At a printers' picnic in Augusta, Georgia, the following was among the regular toasts:

WOMAN—*Rule* of our infancy; *guide* of our childhood; *measure* of our youth; *that take* of our manhood; *star* of our hope; *pearl* of our middle age; she corrects the last *stick*; smoothes the last *sheet*, and gives the last *embrace ere we freshet to the skies.*

GEORGE WILKES thinks a big European war is inevitable, and characteristically remarks: "The nearer the war the more earnest are the protestations of good will; and the Governments remind us of prize-fighters who, just before they beat each other to jelly, exchange the warmest hand-shakings and most cordial smiles."

THE National *Intelligencer* indignantly repudiates the wide-spread slander against Chief Justice Chase, that he dishonestly amassed a great fortune during the time he was secretary of the treasury The *Intelligencer* says it speaks by authority.

THE Louisville *Journal* says one of the graveyard firms of Memphis a few days ago purloined Hoofland's thunder in the following style. The advertisement may be seen on Main street, between Real and Linden:

Use d Order
Hoofland's n your
German a Coffins
Bitters of Hoist & Co.

THE Boston *Post* says: "The steel of a hoop-skirt, a gaiter, a fan, and a grease spot, were found on the sidewalk of one of our streets yesterday. It is supposed a lady unfortunately melted, and that these were her remains."

STYLE is every thing. A New York livery stable swings a sign "Hotel de Horse."

THE ARIZONA MINER

"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION,......................................EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon all subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the MINER, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be accountable with our life, our property, etc., for their contents. We expect to have our hands full in settling our own troubles, and being too poor to engage a fighting editor, intend to fix up our own business with "jaw-bone."

Glorious Telegraphic News.

The Los Angeles *News*, of November 8th, a copy of which we received by Wednesday's mail, contains the following, which, if true, and we have every reason to believe it is, is indeed glorious news for the white race. It says: K. Cohn & Co. received a telegraphic dispatch, yesterday evening, dated Nov. 6th, stating that New York, New Jersey, and Maryland had gone immensely Democratic. This news was telegraphed by Harris Newmark, a well-known merchant of this city, and a member of the firm of Newmark & Co. Thus it will be seen that Radicalism has lost its hold in the Empire State, and gallant New Jersey and Maryland have supported the Democracy of New York in their noble charge upon the citadel of Radical power. The Constitution and laws have gained another glorious victory, and the disorganizers and traitorous usurpers who sit in unholy conclave in Washington have been again rebuked. Let patriots and honest men rejoice—the death-knell of Radicalism, first sounded by glorious, gallant Connecticut, and echoed by noble California, has been endorsed by the people in almost every State where elections have been held, and now the great State of New York, by her action, secures the election of a Democratic President in 1868. All hail to glorious New York, New Jersey, and Maryland!

CALL A MEETING.—Would it not be a good move on the part of the people of Prescott and vicinity to assemble together, upon the return of General Palmer and party, to Prescott, and give expresion to their ideas in relation to the great work which the Railway Company are now so earnestly engaged in pushing forward towards our Territory and the Pacific? We think it would, and hope our active citizens will set the thing in motion. It is highly necessary in order to disseminate correct ideas of our Territory in the East, and comply with the request of the Railway Company, that our people should come to some understanding, and agree upon the best means to accomplish the desired result. Don't fail to act in this matter.

IT is stated in Chicago that Mr. Lincoln had on deposit in Washington, at the time of his death, $75,000, in addition to $25,000 voted to his widow by Congress, and that his Springfield property was valued at $16,000 in 1861. Friends of Mrs. Lincoln do not hesitate to express the opinion that she is insane, upon which construction alone are they able to account for her recent course in regard to the offering for sale by her of her splendid wardrobe, and the magnificent presents given her by the thirsty, blood-sucking cormorants of the army of contractors who robbed the people during the late war.

PROBATE COURT.—The Los Angeles *News*, of November 5, says: "The Probate Court was occupied yesterday morning with the probate of the will of the late J. J. Tomlinson. Articles of contest were filed by parties interested in the estate, and a motion to frame issues, to be tried in the District Court, was postponed one week for the purpose of allowing counsel for absent heirs to file their objections to the probate of the will."

THE San Francisco *News Letter* talks as though it knew a Loyal Radical in that city who stole $30,000 from the Government, eighteen months ago, and who is now holding a responsible office under the Government. No effort has ever been made to arrest and punish him for the crime. Truly Radicalism has demoralized a great many people.

THE GERMANS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The bigotry of the Radicals in endeavoring to force, by legislation, their own peculiar views on the rest of mankind, is fast driving the Germans from their ranks. The following is from the pen of Herman Raster, editor of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*:

"As I advised my German friends to leave the Democratic party in 1854, as eagerly do I now advise my German fellow Republicans of 1867, to part company with a party that has recklessly adulterated its national programme by New England sectionalism."

THE next National Republican Convention is to be held in Chicago.

Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

General Palmer and party started from Fort Whipple on Tuesday last, for the purpose of looking out a route for the railroad from Prescott to the Little Colorado, *via* the Agua Frio ranch and Camp Lincoln on the Rio Verde, from which place, or from a point on the river about 10 miles above it, they think they can find a pass through the Mogollone range of mountains. Several of our old citizens accompanied the party as guides. They will go as far as the Little Colorado, where they expect to meet the surveying party, when all will return to Prescott. The country between Prescott and the Rio Verde is an easy one over which to build a road, and we doubt not but that it will be the one adopted, should a practicable route be found in the region of country close to the Verde, and we have great faith that such an one will be found. More than a year ago, Captain Washburn, who it will be remembered, commanded Camp Lincoln for a long time, and who scouted considerable through the country north of that post, informed us that he knew of an excellent pass over which a rail or wagon-road could be built with great ease, and at little expense. If such a pass does exist, there is no trouble whatever in reaching Prescott from the Little Colorado. We have travelled on top of the divide, of the Mogollone range, from about thirty miles east of the settlements of the Rio Verde, to the Rio de Los Milpas, which divides the Mogollone from the Sierra Blanca, and we know that there are several depressions in the range through which the iron horse could run. The pass spoken of by the Captain is about 10 miles above Camp Lincoln, and that is the very place it should be, as the summit of the range opposite that point is low and level. About 20 miles south there are high peaks, and the ascent from the river is very difficult. But if we remember rightly, from this point, for about 40 miles north, the mountains are level and not much higher than the mesa at their northern base. We have great faith in the adoption of this route, as it is the most feasible and direct one we know of. It would run, for scores of miles, through a forest of as good timber as eye ever beheld, and would not have to cross a cañon, creek or river that an Indian could not jump over, until it reached the Verde, which is a large stream, but easily bridged. This route would run through a splendid agricultural, grazing and mineral country, with as fine a climate as any portion of the globe. In fact, the advantages and inducements offered by the country bordering the line of the 35th parallel in Arizona are as great, if not greater than those offered by any other section of the known world, and General Palmer and the gentlemen who accompanied him here, acknowledged that fact.

Two hundred miles of the road was built the past year, and by the 1st of next month, the cars will be running to Pond creek, from which place to Santa Fe it is but 402 miles. Should Congress grant the necessary aid the coming winter, we have been assured that work will commence upon the road at two or three points in this Territory. If so, it is more than likely that the praiseworthy ambition of the Company will be crowned with success, and the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., be the first road over which an engine will run, carrying with it the glad tidings that the East and the West—the Atlantic and the Pacific, are united in interest, in destiny, and in the praiseworthy work of developing and building up every portion of our common country

General Palmer's Address.

We publish, on the outside of to-day's paper, the able address delivered by General Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway Co., E. D., some time since, to a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, in that Territory. This address is equally applicable here in Arizona, and should be read with great interest by our citizens. It points out, in glowing words of truth and earnestness, the hopeful future that is in store for the people of the sparsely-settled country through which the road would pass, the true way to settle our never-ceasing Indian troubles, and the purposes and hopes of the Company. The General, who is an old railroad man, means what he says. He furnishes facts and figures to prove his assertions, and the reader can see that he is honest and truthful. We hope our people will comply with the request of the General to make known the resources and advantages of our Territory, as it will help the Company to induce the people of the East, and their representatives in Congress, to grant them the aid and countenance of the Government in their noble efforts to build a road that, when completed, will open up an immense region of country, now sealed to the civilized world by reason of the hostility of savage and lazy barbarians, who roam over it, and furnish homes for millions of people who are now eking out a miserable existence in the East and in Europe.

A BIG CONTRACT.—Hon. Oakes Ames, of North-Eastern Massachusetts, has contracted to build nearly the whole of the remaining portion of the Union Pacific Railroad—some 600 miles, passing through the Rocky Mountain region—receiving therefor over $47,000,000. This is the largest private contract ever made.

Good News for the Whites—Indians Surrendered.

Hon. Wm. H. Hady, of Hardyville, on the Colorado river, writes as follows to his nephew, Wooster M. Hardy, of this place: "Since the late battle with the Hualapais, the Pah Utes are coming in to save their scalps. Fifty-one crossed the river at this place on the 14th instant, and turned in their arms to the commander of Fort Mohave. Two or three hundred more are expected to come in soon and do likewise." This is good news for the whites. We hope all our "red brethren" will soon do like these Pah-Utes. Wouldn't it gladden the hearts of our people, and give them fresh courage to accomplish their hearts' dearest object, the development of our rich Territory. God grant that the long and gloomy night of murder and theft may soon end, and the morning of peace and prosperity dawn upon the "dark and bloody" Territory of Arizona.

To Our Readers.

In our last issue, we did not think it necessary to make any explanations concerning the "radical" change in the color of the paper used. We allowed it to speak for itself, knowing full well that most of our readers would understand its meaning, but, as necessity compels us to stick to that color yet, we wish to inform all those who may feel an interest in knowing, that the long-expected stock of white paper ordered by the former editor and proprietor of this paper, Governor McCormick, has not yet arrived, and, sooner than suspend for a short time, we preferred doing the best we could under the circumstances. In case the Democratic paper should not arrive by the time our "mongrel" supply gives out, it is our intention to steal all the white pocket handkerchiefs, shirts, etc., in town, and print the "official" organ upon them.

TUCSON.—Not having had a mail from Tucson for a long time, we were becoming uneasy to know whether or not our contemporary was still in the land of the living, until our eye fell upon the following item from the *Arizonian*, in a California exchange:

"We are informed the Railroad Engineers engaged looking out the most practicable route for a railway through this Territory to California will not probably come to Tucson, one party intending to go down the Rio San Pedro to Fort Grant, and from there to Pima Villages, while the other will strike off somewhere this side of Fort Bowie, either for Guaymas or Port Libertad, in Sonora."

THE San Francisco Dramatic *Chronicle*, of November 4, says that the veteran actor and manager Charles Wheatleigh, after an absence of nearly two years from this coast, arrived by the steamer yesterday morning, and went immediately to the Occidental Hotel. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wheatleigh, and by a mysterious lady, young and beautiful, whom no one knows, but who, it is probable, will go upon the stage as "leading lady" in support of the eminent actor.

QUIT PUBLISHING IT.—Several papers, in California and the East, have published, and are yet publishing, accounts of the tumbling down, by a tornado or something of the kind, of Fort McDowell, in this county and Territory. Stop it, gentlemen, you are sold; no such catastrophe has occurred, and your publishing the account can't make it so. The press is a windy institution, but can't blow down adobe buildings.

LEGISLATIVE TOOLS.—The United States Senate stationery bill for 1861 amounted to $30,000. Some of the items are interesting: 909 pocket-knives, $2 224—eighteen to each Senator; 1,840 pairs of shears and scissors, $1,514—thirty seven pairs to each Senator; 210 pairs of kid gloves, $525; 446 pocket books, $1,019; 309 brushes, and 556 pincushions, besides cork-screws, eyelet machines, combs, cologne, soap, pomade, toilet powder and lemons.

THE Tucson paper says, that, recently, his satanic majesty presented himself before a party thereabouts, who were engaged in the innocent pastime of playing faro, and claimed them all as his. We have been in Tucson, and were satisfied at the time that it was merely a branch concern of the old devil's headquarters; hence, we have no doubts about his title to the party spoken of, even without considering the general cussitude of the people who habitate about that lovely burg.—*Los Angeles Republican.*

Friend *Republican*, it strikes us that you are rather severe on the "Commercial Metropolis" of—well, no matter where. For all we know, Tucson may be an extension of hell, and most of its inhabitants devils, but you should not talk in that "pinted and brash" manner; you might scare our worthy Governor, who, you are aware, is about to establish his headquarters in and "habitate about" that lovely burg.

HEAVY CHARGE.—At Los Angeles, on the evening of Tuesday, November 15, Judge W. G. Dryden declared, in a public speech, that the Suneol Asphaltum Company employed and paid one Lyman Smith to assassinate Paul R. Hunt, in the spring of 1865. This company embraces many prominent citizens, who are known throughout the State, as Col. E. J. C. Kewen, P. Banning, and others.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., the Sewing machine man, is dead

Letter from the President of the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

Governor McCormick has kindly furnished us with the following letter from the President of the above named Railway Co. It speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the Company, and the adoption of the 35th parallel route:

"ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17, 1867.

GOVERNOR MCCORMICK, Prescott, Arizona Territory:

DEAR SIR—This Company has organized and sent into the field a large engineer corps to survey the routes for the extension of our railroad from the Smoky Hill river in Kansas, through New Mexico, Arizona and California to the Pacific Ocean. This examination has already extended to the Rio Grande, and a very satisfactory line for a road found to the point of crossing that river.

Two main lines of survey will be made from the Rio Grande, westward, and we are informed from Santa Fe by the Territorial authorities, that they have written you of the movements of these surveying parties towards the boundaries of New Mexico and Arizona. One of these parties is now making an instrumental examination of the "Gila Route" from Fort Craig along the 32d parallel to Fort Yuma, and thence to San Diego. The other is engaged in running the line of the 35th parallel, from Albuquerque to the Colorado river, in the vicinity of Fort Mohave, and thence through the passes of the Sierra Nevada to San Francisco. The last named route—which runs through the center of your rich Territory—we have strong hopes of finding practicable for the construction of our road!

General Wm. J. Palmer, Treasurer of this Company has been sent in general charge of these surveyors, and it is now understood that he will personally accompany the party making the survey of the 35th parallel. He is fully conversant with our condition and intentions, and he will visit your Territory as the Official Representative of the Company. I beg to bespeak for General Palmer your friendly co-operation and aid in attaining the objects for which the surveyors under his direction have been sent into the field, and to ask your assistance in obtaining such information relative to the resources of the country through which the projected road will pass, as may be serviceable to us in our application to Government for authority and aid to build our road to the Pacific. We feel that the interests of your citizens and of our Company are the same in this great enterprise. Gen. Palmer will probably reach Prescott early in November, and he will explain fully to you the wishes of this Company and the object of these surveys. We believe we shall have the cordial co-operation of your people, and the influence which they can bring to bear upon the next Congress will be of great service to us in obtaining the necessary means to build our road through your Territory.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN D. PERRY,
President

"UP TO HIS EYES IN BUSINESS."—Reynolds, editor of the Idaho *Statesman*, was at latest dates, in San Francisco, careering around gloriously. The Dramatic *Chronicle*, a very spicy sheet, gives the following verbatim copy of one of his letters to the "boys:"

"Dear boys: How yer gettin' long. I'm doin' zwell 's could be 'xpected under circumstances. Havin' glorious time. M'ver dasherways. Don't drink er drop. I shipped er ler press an' whole lot er other type up on steamer Ben [hic] Lamkin which sails for China nex' week er guess. Pennsylvania's gone fer 'hio an' Ind'ana, 'n all er rest Sta's do same thing 'fore long. Good news, naint it? Be home about Chrismus, 'spect. Tell Jud be er good boy 'n stick to't water tank [hic.] th git home. Can't write nany more now—too much business, yer know."

AT LAST.—A treaty has been made with the Apaches. They agree to go on the same reservation with the Comanches. The Arapahoes, too, will treat. The Cheyennes, however, still hold back. It now remains to be seen whether our gentle friend "Lo" will stick to his agreement. There may be a good time coming for the Arizona miners.—*San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press.*

There may be, but we see nothing in the above to justify a hope of its coming. The Apaches you speak of are not "our Apaches." They are "Plain" Apaches. Ours are extra-devilish Apaches, and have no notion, as yet, of going upon a reservation.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is lecturing, on temperance and prohibition, in Boston. In one of his recent harangues he worked himself into a towering rage, and delivered himself of the following:

"By the living God, I swear, if there is a way to do it, if there is faith in man, and strength in the Government—if not now, then in the days of our children—these old streets of Boston shall be safe for even weak men to walk in."

Hope the old "scold" felt relieved after getting rid of the above.

HAS She?—According to the figures of the Tennessee Conservatives, Brownlow received 50,000 negro and 15,000 white votes. Etheridge received 1,000 negro and 14,000 white votes. There would be 200,000 voters if none were disfranchised, which would leave 120,000, or three fifths of the whole voting population disfranchised. Has Tennessee "a Republican form of government?" asks the Metropolitan Record.

Eastern Items.

Five hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are completed, and the track is laid within seventeen miles of Cheyenne.

Advices from Mexico are to the 19th October. The election of Juarez is confirmed. Tejada has been elected President of the Supreme Court.

The majority of Sharswood (Democrat) for Supreme Judge in Pennsylvania is 1,200. The Republicans have a majority of fifteen on joint ballot in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* presents the name of George H. Pendleton as the choice of the Democracy of Ohio and the Northwest for the next Presidency.

George W. Kendall, the veteran editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died on October 21st, of congestive chill.

The election in West Virginia, for members of the State Legislature, took place on the 24th ult. The returns are meagre, but indicate a diminished vote. The Democrats carried the city and county of Wheeling by 700 majority. There are large Democratic gains, as far as heard from.

Returns of the Virginia election show conclusively that the State has voted in favor of a Convention. The Radicals have about fifteen majority in the Convention. The negroes voted the Radical ticket *en masse*. Negroes desiring to vote the Conservative ticket were chased from the polls by colored Radicals.

Parson Brownlow has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee.

The official vote of Ohio is published. The majority of Hayes (Republican) for Governor is 2,983. The total vote is 484,000, being the largest ever cast.

It is understood that a bill is prepared, providing for suffrage in all the States by act of Congress, which will be introduced on the first day of the session. Thad Stevens, in a letter recently published, says: "I have no doubt of our full power to regulate the elective franchise in every State of the Union, so far as regards the whole nation."

Ex Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, died on the 30th ult., of appoplexy. He was buried with great honors.

A telegram of October 20th says that Santa Anna has been sentenced to death. He has petitioned the Government for mercy.

General Dix, our Minister to France, informs the Department of State that it is the impression of European statesmen that a general war in Europe is inevitable, and that the Roman question is only a pretext on the part of the French Emperor to precipitate it.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY. The debt of this large but sparcely populated county amounts to the big sum of $87,423 28. The people are opposed to funding this debt, and have instructed their Senator and Assemblyman to oppose any action having that object in view that may be taken by the State Legislature.

WHAT IS EXEMPT.—The National Bankrupt law allows bankrupts to hold and own against all creditors the following:

Household furniture, and other necessary articles in value not exceeding $500; and, in addition for those having a wife and children, 1 cow, 10 sheep, 2 hogs, 25 bushels of charcoal, 2 tons stone coal, 200 pounds of fish, 5 bushels of potatoes, 200 pounds of wheat flour, 2 cords of wood, 2 tons of hay, 10 bushels of turnips, 10 bushels of corn, or meal made therefrom, 10 bushels of rye, or the flour made therefrom, 20 pounds of wool, 20 pounds of flax, 1 sewing machine, 1 pew in church, and the wearing apparel of the whole family.

JAY COOKE made over twelve million dollars out of Government securities during the war. He pays no taxes on this amount, but draws as interest in gold each year $840,000.

GEN. SCOTT'S will leaves his papers and library to his daughter Cornelia Winfield Scott; his Pulaski sword to West Point, his Mexican sword to his grandson, W. S. Hoyt.

THERE is trouble again among the blacks in Hayti. Another revolution is on foot to depose Salnave.

PRIM, the irrepressible Spanish revolutionist, has again "come to grief." His second excursion into Spain failed signally, and he took refuge in Belgium, whence he has since been expelled.

THE expense of publishing the New York *Independent*, over and above its income, during the twelve years of its existence, has been $40,000.

THE body of the late Senator McDougall was shipped from New York for San Francisco on the 11th instant.

THE Reese River *Reveille* contains a large number of applications for patents for mines in that vicinity. Wonder when we will have a chance to get patents for our mines? It is about time a Register, Receiver and Surveyor were appointed for this district.

THE Sacramento *Union*, of a recent date, says the tunnel through the Nevada mountains, at the summit, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is nearly completed.

STEPS are being taken to organize a company for the purpose of building a railroad from Los Angeles to Wilmington and San Pedro. So says the *News*.

An exchange says: "Calvin B. McDonald, *alias* "Triple Thunderer," having been "invited" to the editorship of the *Unionist* newspaper, at Salem, Oregon, left San Francisco for that country recently.

THE Los Angels *News* sails into the old tubs of steamers which run, or rather creep up and down the coast, and charge such enormous rates for carrying passengers and freight.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

BUILDING A THEATRE.—The soldiers at Camp Lincoln, Rio Verde, are engaged in building a theatre. The boys are nearly all Yorkers, and are heavy on the "boards." They are bound to have some amusement to while away the tedious hours of the long winter nights, and we think they show good taste in their selection. It is much better than the sort of amusement indulged in by a great many of the Fort Whipple boys, *i. e.*, getting drunk, shooting one another, and making night hideous with their savage yells.

VISITED THE MINES.—Dr. Parry and Major Calhoun, of the Railroad surveying party, accompanied by the Governor and some citizens of Prescott, made a trip, on Monday last, to the Hassayampa Mining District, looked at the "Chase" and other lodes, and returned to town well pleased with their trip and the mines. Mr. Barnard requests us to state that Dr. Parry and Major Calhoun are anxious to get specimens of ores to take with them to St. Louis and Philadelphia, in order to prove to the people of those two great cities that Arizona contains something better than Apaches, rattlesnakes, and lizards. We advise our miners and prospectors to comply with their request. They will remain at the Prescott Hotel until the 5th of December next. Mr. Barnard, the landlord of that institution, is ready to receive deposits. Send on your rocks, gentlemen.

MAN MISSING.—A Mr. Myers, who left here nearly a year ago for Philadelphia, at which place he arrived safely, and started back again by way of the plains, has not been heard from in a long time. Where is he?

GOOD RIDING.—The Paymaster's Clerk and escort rode from Fort Whipple to Camp Lincoln, sixty miles, on Sunday last, paid the troops at Lincoln, jumped into their saddles, and got back to Whipple Monday evening.

THE PAYMASTER has gone to Fort McDowell.

CAPT. KRAUSE has gone to Camp Drumm, California.

GENERAL GREGG, with a large party of soldiers, started, Tuesday, on a scout after the Indians. We believe he went towards the Verde and the Mogollone Mountains, a country in which are lots of Indians.

ON THE MARRY.—Hons. Allen Cullumber, of Walnut Grove, and John H. Mathews, of Kirkland Valley, who represented this county in the Fourth Legislature, will soon leave for California, for the purpose of uniting their destinies with two ladies of that State. Both gentlemen are somewhat advanced in years, have been married before, and are not afraid of going through that, to us, awful ceremony again. They are spunky, and, we believe, wise.

"BILL" REED, who used to circulate in these parts, and who is well known to most of our ancients, is boss guide for the party that is surveying on the 32d parallel. Bill is a jolly cuss and an erratic genius.

SCHOOL.—Mr. McCaffry's school is now taking a recess. The term expired last week. He will soon start the school up again, in some house in town. Mr. Banghart went around town this week with a subscription list, and our citizens subscribed liberally and freely to aid in running that desirable and necessary institution, a public school.

FROM WICKENBURG.—Mr. Joseph Day is arrived here from Wickenburg on Monday evening, *viâ* Walnut Grove. He says the health of the town is improving. Last week, the Vulture Mining Company struck a "pocket," out of which they took a small lot of rock, which contained over $2,000 worth of gold. Messrs. Smith & Wickenburg were getting ready to work. They are fixing up Henry Wickenburg's five-stamp mill, have sent teams and men to the mine, and expect soon to turn out lots of bullion.

Under date of "Vulture City, Nov 16, 1867," Mr. M. F. Chapman writes us as follows: "I have just received a splendid wagon, and eight of the best and biggest mules in the country, from California. The wagon is undoubtedly the largest and most heavily-ironed of any in the Territory." Vulture City is located at the 20-stamp mill of the Vulture Mining Company, one mile above Wickenburg, and is the liveliest place in Arizona. The Democrats of Wickenburg, and they comprise nearly the whole population, felt good upon learning the glorious result of the recent elections. We assure them that their brethren up this way also felt joyous.

COLONEL E. B. WILLIS.—This gentleman, who is now connected with the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., and whom we have known for many years past, paid us a visit one day this week, and, after giving us a hearty shake of his military hand, and asking a thousand questions about the "Gem of the Foothills," our old Californian home, talked railroad to us until we really thought we could hear the whistle of the locomotive. The Colonel is very sanguine that the road will be located on or near the line of the 35th parallel, says there are no great obstacles to conquer on that route, spoke well of the country, and is willing to bet his bottom dollar that the cars will be running through this section of country in less than four years. We think so too.

MAJOR CALHOUN, who is traveling with the Railroad surveying party, as correspondent for Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, dropped into our sanctum on Monday last. He is a very pleasant gentleman and a first-class writer, but, Lord! what a Democratic name to be connected with such a ferocious Radical journal. Call again, Major, we wish to know your opinion of matters and things here.

UNCLE JOE DAVIS has left again for Wickenburg. We understand he rented his ranch on Willow Creek to Mr. George Roberts, of this town.

WANT READING MATTER.—The Steward of Fort Whipple Hospital wishes us to inform the citizens of Prescott that there are a great many sick and wounded soldiers now in the Hospital, who, in order to while away the time, and keep their minds from brooding on their pains, would like very much to have something to read. They ask the citizens of Prescott and vicinity for books, newspapers, etc. We hope our citizens will cheerfully respond to this request, and give them whatever they can spare in the reading line. Most of the men were wounded while fighting our "common enemy," the Apache, and our citizens should rally to their relief. A little literary recreation will help the poor fellows to forget many a sharp pang of pain, besides instructing and enlightening their minds.

THE WEATHER continues delightful. Nights cool; days sunshiny, warm, and pleasant. Sunday last it rained for about an hour, in the afternoon, after which it cleared up, and has since been as mild as a Sister of Charity in yellow fever time.

GET YOUR WOOD HAULED.—Now is the time to lay in a supply of wood for winter use. Our present beautiful weather will not last all winter, and, as the almanac men don't say when we shall have snow in this neck of woods, we think it rather likely it will come about the time the Capital crosses the Gila on its pilgrimage to Cactus-land, as the Great Spirit of the Mountains will, about that time, certainly get his mad up, and drench the virgin soil of Central Arizona with cleansing fluid, in order to wash out the foul stains of the abominable transaction by which it was moved.

SHOOTING AT THE POST. On Sunday evening last, Private Dill, of Co. I, Eighth Cavalry, shot Sergeant Smith, of the same company, while the latter was lying in bed. The ball struck the Sergeant's nose, followed the bone downward, and lodged in his neck. We believe the ball has been extracted, and the Sergeant is able to get around. The only reason the fellow can give for shooting at the Sergeant is, that the Sergeant drew a pistol upon him the day previous. The fellow knows it is not manly to shoot at a man's nose, and should have his nose placed to the grinding stone by somebody who knows more than he knows.

At the same place, in a drunken row in the corral, Bugler King, of Co. I, shot private Lee, of the same company, in the left breast, above the nipple. The wound is a serious one, and Lee, it is supposed, will die.

COME AT LAST. By an advertisement in another column of the MINER, it will be seen that the Secretary of the Territory, Col. J. P. T. Carter, has had the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the Legislature of the Territory for the year 1867, placed to his credit in the U. S. Sub-Treasury at New York. He wishes all persons holding "blue backs," or certificates of indebtedness against him to call upon him at his office, or send the "blue backs," and have them exchanged for checks on New York. Some people have intimated that there was something wrong in the Secretary's not paying off debts before this time, but we believe the blame rests with the officials at Washington, who appear to have waited until they got ready, notwithstanding the pressing appeals by mail and telegraph made by the Secretary for the money.

PERILOUS RIDE. Wednesday last, Jim Monahan, our well-known stable-keeper and scientific horsist, was in his glory, seated in a light wagon behind a pair of animals belonging to Gray & Co. Judging from the pranks, didos, and capers cut up by the animals, it must have been the first time in their lives they were hitched to a vehicle of any description. Our dry and witty friend, O. Allen, who attends to Gray & Co.'s store in this town, sat along side of Jim and held on to the seat and side of the wagon like grim death to a human skeleton. From the color and expression of his countenance, we rather guessed he would prefer weighing out suthin' in the store to a cash customer, to being perched upon a seat behind a *broncho* team, while Jim was guiding and turning them around street corners, fence posts, and stumps, like a regular mountain John, as he is. O. Allen, remember the saying, "Every man to his trade," and don't allow yourself to be caught in such a fix again, my boy. You might get "spilled," you know.

THE PAYMASTER has come and gone. The "boys in blue" received their salaries, and, judging from the manner in which we have seen some of them staggering about town, they can, by this time, count their dollars and cents with great ease. Some of the boys, or rather men, invested their earnings in the purchase of citizen boots, knick-knacks, and something good to eat; others went through against the tiger, and still others paid out their last dollars as "internal revenue taxes" to King Alcohol. A good many of them, however, we are informed, are sober, honest, and industrious men, and deposited their pay in a safe place, intending to keep it for a rainy day. It is a pity to see these men throwing away their hard earnings for poisonous and maddening beverages. They earn what they get from Government in a hard way, and should not thus dispose of it. No wonder that, after drinking two or three months' pay in so many days, they should become discouraged, reckless, and leave the service to buffet with the world. Did they but know it, they are as well off in the service as most citizens in new countries, and should be content with their lot. Government administers to their necessary wants, and, unlike the citizen, they do not have to "rustle to pay board bills," etc. We advise the boys to save their money—"be virtuous, and they may be happy yet."

STEPHENSON, who is extensively known as "Big Steve," was in town this week, and subscribed for a copy of the MINER. He told us that all the folks at Walnut Grove were well and hard at work storing their crops.

JUDGE BERRY is not going to Tucson, with the Governor. He has changed his mind upon that point. That "delectable village" is not large enough to hold the Judge.

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—Charley Spencer, the mail rider upon this end of the Hardyville route, informs us that, recently, the savages, to the number of 25 or 30, were in Williamson Valley, and opened the grave of a man named Jenkins, whom they had previously murdered, took out the body, cut the heart and lights out, and mutilated the body and limbs in a shocking manner. Charley and the escort covered up the remains. As pieces of the flesh had been cut off, and as Indian tracks were plenty around the well, he is of the opinion that the wretches threw pieces of flesh into the well. What horrible brutes these Indians are, may be inferred from this inhuman act of theirs.

THOMAS MCWILLIAMS, who came to the Territory some eight or nine years ago, has gone to Wickenburg. Tom got tired of mining last spring, and concluded to try his hand in the corn business; so, accordingly, he put in a crop, hoed it regularly, and "watched it with the tenderest care," until it arrived at maturity, when he cut it down, shucked it, hauled it to town, and sold it. Upon reckoning up for profits, he couldn't trace "nary a profit," but he did manage to see a loss of about $50 made by the experiment. Evidently, Tom, corn raising is not in your line, and you had better stick to your pick and shovel.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN PRESCOTT.—The Birds are gay as ever, and pass away the time charmingly and chirpingly, without either fuss or feathers.

The Concentrators are jubilant at the prospect of the return to "these shores" of that old He Concentrator, Reed, with lots of cash and a bran new "process."

The Crushers and Amalgamators are as joyous as school-boys just let out to play. Goodwin is coming, so they say, with "300,000 more" dollars.

The Chlorinizers are lying low, waiting for the coming of Kustel, when they expect "Victory to perch on their banners" and buy them out.

Corn ites are in easy circumstances, wear good clothes, drive fast stock, marry all the girls in the country, won't take less than six cents a pound for their corn, and don't care whether school keeps or not.

Potatoes have "riz."

Flour can't get any higher.

Beef is clear out of reach of everybody in town.

Whisky holds its own with a tight grip, but is not able to keep its head above water.

Lager Beer is used sparingly, on account, we suppose, of its inability to fire the Arizonian heart as quickly and effectively as whisky.

Butter is as strong as Hercules and as dear as the object of a young man's first love.

Chickens don't "come home to roost" of their own accord, now-a-days; they "lay" back on their dignity, to the tune of $3 a dozen eggs-actly.

"Capital" is inflated but in place of going up in a balloon, it will go down in a wagon, with a "whole team" of politicians.

Jaw-Bone "don't go any more," and bells are not rung as of yore on Granite or any other street.

GOOD MINE FOR SALE. By referring to an advertisement in to-day's MINER, it will be seen that the mine known as the "Valenciana," in Bradshaw District, is advertised for sale to satisfy a mortgage held upon said mine by W. T. Flower. This lode is situated about thirty-five miles from Prescott, in a southeast direction. It has been worked, and we know, paid well.

PRESCOTT LIVERY STABLE. Mr. Geo. Banghart informs the public, by advertisement in to-day's MINER, that, having leased this institution, which is the oldest stable in Prescott, he is ready and willing to accommodate the public with good saddle and buggy animals. He also announces his readiness to take care of and board horses, mules or other animals, by the day, week, or month, upon "the best the market affords." He keeps a wagon and team expressly to do job work of any and all kinds. Patronize him.

ARRIVAL OF MULE TEAMS.—Jerry Riordan's teams arrived in Prescott on Wednesday last from Camp Lincoln, where they have been engaged in hauling hay. We understand that Ben Block has hired them to haul corn to fill his contract.

COMPLETED. Our splendid new Court House and Jail is now completed. It is an excellent structure, and we are sorry we can not give a description of it in this weeks paper. Will do so next week.

INDIANS MAKE A RAID ON LA PAZ.—It is reported in town that, recently, a party of Indians made a raid on the town of La Paz, on the Colorado river, drove off some stock, killed one and wounded another of a party of Mexicans who pursued them.

"LOCAL SUGGESTIONS," by "More Anon," will be found interesting. Read it.

"WAITING for the wagon," that is to convey it to Tucson. The Capital.

A GOOD HUNTER WANTED.—See the advertisement of J. H. Lee.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—An important provision in the National Bankrupt law is that relating to attachment suits. It provides that when an attachment has been levied upon property, any other creditor can force the debtor into bankruptcy, and then the property, or proceeds of the same must be divided *pro rata* among all the creditors. The first party attaching only secures his proportion, the same as others.

THE DIFFERENCE—Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and, with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation for a competence.

A new printing press has been invented at Norwalk, Connecticut, that will print fifty thousand papers an hour.

THE European watchmakers are becoming very much alarmed at the progress of watch-making in America.

AN EDITOR CHARGED WITH THE CRIME OF MURDER.—James W. Seal, an old and prominent citizen of Mariposa, died very suddenly at that place on the 30th of September last, and it was supposed he had died of an attack of paralysis. Some suspicions having originated as to the cause of his death, the body has been exhumed by the Coroner's order, and on examination of the stomach, prussic acid was found in four separate and distinct tests. Seal's wife and Mr. Swaney, the editor of the Mariposa *Gazette*, were suspected, and the evidence against them was of such a nature as to determine the Grand Jury to enter a charge of murder in the first degree against both of them, and they were committed to jail, no bail being admitted. An improper intimacy between the accused parties has long been suspected in Mariposa.

GOING IT BLIND.—Four musicians—Messrs. Walker, Smith, Wood, and Fuller—all blind, are giving concerts in Napa City.

NEW YORK State has 188,985 widows.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Legislative Expenses---1867.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
November 21, 1867.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE Legislative Expenses of the Territory, for the year 1867, having, at last, been placed to my credit, all parties holding the certificates of indebtedness issued by me, will please send them to my office, and receive checks in exchange.

After December 1st, send to Tucson.

J. P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of Arizona.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. S. Giles, A. C. Williamson, and J. W. Johnson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. S. GILES will collect bills due the Copartnership, and settle all debts due by it.

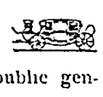
J. S. GILES,
A. C. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. JOHNSON.

Prescott, Nov. 18, 1867.

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable,



desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEORGE BANGHART.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

Good Hunter Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Hunter.

Apply to J. H. LEE, at the American Ranch, Round Valley.

Good Wages will be given.

Round Valley, Nov. 23, 1867. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISsued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in favor of Joseph Walker and against Louis B. St. James and Thomas Barnum, defendants, by which I am required to make out of the property of the above named defendants the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars, with sixty-six dollars costs accrued, together with accruing costs, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the said Louis B. St. James and Thomas Barnum in and to the following described property, to-wit: all and singular, that certain quarter section of land situate at or near the Point of Rocks, in the County and Territory aforesaid, said piece or parcel of land being bounded as follows, to-wit: on the east, by the ranch of L. A. Stevens and public lands; on the north, by the ranch of Giles & Co.; on the west, by lands of said Giles & Co. and public lands; and on the south, by public lands, said parcel or tract of land being the same heretofore taken up and occupied by the said St. James and Barnum, and whereon is erected a building, used as a blacksmith shop and dwelling; also, a corral; said property being about four miles north of the town of Prescott; also, the building and corral thereon, and all tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on Thursday, the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1867, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the new Court House, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for cash all the right, title, and interest of the defendants herein named in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN P. BOURKE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County.

Prescott, Nov 20, 1867.

Public Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., there will be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in the city of Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, the following described real property, to-wit:

200 undivided feet of the Valenciana lode in the Bradshaw Mining District, Yavapai County, belonging to Pablo Peralta;

300 undivided feet, belonging to Miguel Peralta;

300 undivided feet, belonging to Julio Peralta;

300 undivided feet, belonging to Adolphe Alviso;

And 500 undivided feet, belonging to Ambrosia Quintera,

The same being a ledge or lode of mining ground situate in said Mining District and County.

The said sale will take place under a power of sale contained in a certain written instrument executed by said parties on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1865, mortgaging the said property to William T. Flower, at La Paz, Yuma county, in said Territory; and which said power of sale contained a provision for a public sale, on thirty days' notice, at said Court House.

Prescott, November 18, 1867.

ROBERT MEACHAM, Auctioneer.

Legal Advertisements.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCLAMATION.

BY RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, RECOMMENDING A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA:

The President of the United States having designated

Thursday, the 28th instant,

as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to God.

Now, therefore, I, Richard C. McCormick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, do recommend that the day be observed in this new country, where, even amid unusual exposure and trial, the pioneer is constantly reminded of the goodness and mercy of Him who controlleth the destinies of men.

Let the heart go forth in grateful acknowledgments of benefits received, and in earnest supplication for a continuation of Divine favor; for health and resolution to overcome the physical obstacles to the development of the rich resources of the Territory; for success in the forced conflict with the aborigines, and care that in the same the dictates of humanity and justice are not overlooked, for strength to resist the manifold temptations of unorganized society struggling for wealth; for harmony in local action and interests; for increased fidelity to national liberty, union and law; and above all, for the possession of that wisdom which "is better than fine gold," and which giveth the victory over death and the grave.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory, at Prescott, this thirteenth day of November, 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-second.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

By the Governor:

JAMES P. T. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of PABLO A. PERALTO, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned at his residence in La Paz, county of Yuma, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

MIGUEL S. PERALTA, Administrator.

La Paz, A. T., October 30, 1867. nov16-lt

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Gray & Co., at Prescott, will please call and settle prior to December 1st, 1867, as, at that date, all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of J. P. Hargrave for collection.

GRAY & CO.

Prescott, November 1, 1867.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of THOMAS MAHER, Deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the above named estate—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, with the necessary vouchers and proofs, to the undersigned, within one year from the date of this notice.

JAMES E. MCCAFFREY, Administrator.

Prescott, Arizona, Nov 8, 1867

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of E. A. VanEbbor, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, duly appointed Executor of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John A. Rush, at his residence, Granite street, Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JOHN A. RUSH, Executor.

Prescott, Nov 1, 1867. n28

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company, held in Prescott on the first day of October, 1867, the special charter granted by the First Territorial Legislature, in November, 1864, was surrendered up, and the company was re-incorporated under the General Incorporation Law of the Territory of Arizona.

m1 W. M. HARDY, Secretary.

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court, Prescott township, in and for the county of Yavapai.

In the name of the Territory of Arizona to Peter Melchior send greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, to answer unto the complaint of James Grant filed in my office on the 1st day of October, 1867, against you in which he alleges a balance due him of thirty-three ($33 20-100) dollars and twenty cents, for goods, wares and merchandise, delivered to you at your own special instance and request. If you fail to appear and answer judgment will be taken against you for the above amount, together with costs and charges.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.

G. W. BARNARD,
Justice of the Peace.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Peeples & Yunzbluth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The saloon and brewery will henceforth be conducted by A. H. Peeples. Persons owing the firm will please call and settle their accounts.

A. H. PEEPLES,
WM. YUNZBLUTH.

Wickenburg, October 17, 1867. n27

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Arizona Miner.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the MINER in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

How the Raven Became Black.

A LESSON TO TALE-BEARERS.

There's a clever classic story,
Such as poets used to write.
(You may find the tale in Ovid)
That the Raven once was white.

White as yonder Swan a-sailing
At this moment on the moat,
Till the bird for mistehavior,
Lost, one day, his snowy coat,

"Raven-white" was once the saying,
Till an accident, alack!
Spoiled its meaning, and thereafter,
It was changed to "Raven black."

Shall I tell you how it happened
That the change was brought about?
List the story of Coronis,
And you'll find the secret out.

Young Coronis, fairest maiden
Of Thessalia's girlish train,
Whom Apollo loved and courted,
Loved and courted not in vain.

Flirted with another lover,
(So at least the story goes),
And was wont to meet him slyly
Underneath the blushing rose

Whereupon the bird of Phœbus,
Who their meetings chanced to view,
Went in haste unto his master;
Went and told him all he knew.

Told him how his dear Coronis,
False and faithless as could be,
Plainly loved another fellow—
If he doubted come and see!

Whereupon Apollo, angry
Thus to find himself betrayed,
With his silver bow and arrow
Went and shot the wretched maid.

Now when he perceived her dying,
He was stricken to the heart,
And to stop her mortal bleeding,
Tried his famous healing art!

But in vain; the god of physic
Had no antidote; alack!
He who took her off so deftly
Couldn't bring the maiden back.

Angry with himself, Apollo,
Yet more angry with his bird,
For a moment stood in silence—
Impotent to speak a word.

Then he turned upon the Raven.
"Wanton babbler! see thy fate;
Messenger of time no longer,
Go to Hades with thy prate.

"Weary Pluto with thy tattle!
Hither, monster, come not back;
And—to match thy disposition—
Hencefort be thy plumage black!

MORAL.

When you're tempted to make mischief,
It is wisest to refuse;
People are not apt to fancy
Bearers of unwelcome news.

ANOTHER MORAL.

Something of the pitch you handle
On your fingers will remain;
As the Raven's tale of darkness
Gave the bird a lasting stain

JOHN G. SAXE.

Decision Concerning Mines.

Jos. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has issued an official document giving a construction of the Act of Congress regulating claims to mines, etc., approved July 26, 1866, in regard to the number of persons required to constitute an "association," which, by the terms of the fourth section of the act aforesaid, is authorized to take in any one claim not more than three thousand feet. He says:

"You further add, that it is contended by some, that to allow two or more persons forming an association to appropriate 3,000 feet, while one individual can take only 200 feet, two persons 400 feet, if singly, would violate the sense of the law; and, in order to approximate the intention of the Act of Congress it would seem that it would require, fourteen persons, to form an association mentioned in the law by application.

In reply, I have to say that the second proviso of the fourth section of the law is too positive and explicit, admitting, in the opinion of this office, of no application as to the number of persons required to constitute an association, for that it directs that after the passage of the Act of Congress, to wit: July 2d, 1866, no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons."

Any association of persons comprehends two or more individuals; and although two persons get three thousand feet, if located by them since the passage of the law of Congress, on one lode, they do not receive any benefit for the discovery of the lode, while a single locater is allowed by law two hundred feet, with an additional claim for discovery, together with a quantity of surface for the convenient working of the claim, as fixed by local rules, which latter benefit is not derived by the association of persons. Persons who think themselves aggrieved by the statutory discrimination in favor of associations, are not precluded by the law of Congress from forming themselves into any associations and reaping the advantage conferred on the same over that bestowed on single locaters.

National Mineral Land Law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local custom or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same acording to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended, in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than $1,000, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimants or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs, and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine together with the right to follow said vein or lode with its dips, angles or variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this Act, and posting the some in a conspicuous place on the claim together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register of the Land Office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days; and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General, upon application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location; the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the Register of the Land Office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey and description, and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon, but said plat, survey or description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid, and the Surveyor General may, in extending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws and customs of the miners. *Provided*, That no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, with all its dips, variations and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same, as fixed by local rules. And provided further, That no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and that not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local Legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines, involving easements, drainage and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid, shall appear, before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this Act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication of the Courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts, and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and the decisions of Courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed: Provided, however, That whenever, after the passage of this Act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, wherever prior to the passage of this Act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been been made, improved and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, or said party may avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and Acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

Approved July 26th, 1866.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBlic to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

Which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash

WORMSER & CO.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, ... Corner of Carleton, Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FROM CALIfornia, and is selling for cash, a large and valuable addition to his stock of goods, including

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, PICKLES,
CRACKERS, BUTTER, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,
VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,
SOAP, COAL OIL, CANDLES,

And a general assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

Also, a choice supply of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and JOINERS' TOOLS,
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

☞ Vouchers bought, and Sight Drafts upon San Francisco, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867.

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner)

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS unusually large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash.

Prescott, August 10, 1867.

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street, Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES.

VETERINARY—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

☞ Wagons, teams, saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire.

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug 10, 1867. 14-6m

STOVES FOR SALE.

THREE small Stoves for sale by L. BASHFORD.

Prescott, Sept. 28, 1867. n2tf

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c.,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, PRESCOTT, Arizona. nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. no2-tf

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the inhabitants of Prescott and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies.

MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of
CAKES,
PIES,
&c &c.

PRIVATE & PUBLIC PARTIES

Supplied to order, and at the lowest possible rates.

☞ All orders promptly attended to ☜

oc19-3m WILLIAM FELT, Proprietor.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality ... 30 " "
Clear Lumber ... 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U S gold coin, or its equivalent in currency

A O NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, September 17, 1867

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11tf

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD.

Prescott, September 17, 1867.

Prescott Advertisements.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, ... Prescott, Arizona.

(South of the Store of James Grant.)

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3tf

ARIZONA MINER.

VOL. IV. PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867. NO. 32.

Arizona Miner,

A Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the inculcation of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the Interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS,

—AT—

PRESCOTT, A. T.

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TERRITORIAL.

Auditor.—James Grant. *Treasurer* J. T. Alsap. *Adjutant General*—William H. Garvin. *Delegate in Congress*—Coles Bashford. *Probate Judges. Pima Co*—Sidney R. DeLong [illegible] *Yuma Co.*—Joseph B Tuttle. [illegible] Haskell. *Pah-Ute Co*—[illegible] *Mohave Co.*—Hezekiah Brooks.

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AND
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California
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OFFICE—Granite street, Prescott. 4v25

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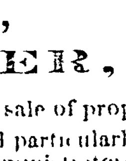

PRESCOTT, A T.

R. MEACHAM,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend personally to the sale of property of every description, and particularly to sales under orders of Court Administrators, and Military authorities May, 1867

Letter from Walnut Grove.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

WALNUT GROVE, Nov 20, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: Nothing of unusual interest has occurred here since I last wrote you, further than that a more general satisfaction prevails among us as a farming community Those who a short time ago were determined to leave for some new El Dorado, are quietly resuming their former occupations, preparatory to cultivating the soil, satisfied that in the end fortune will favor the brave. I say *brave*, for no one who has matured a crop but has done so at the imminent peril of his life. And when we take into consideration that we are American citizens, and have been invited by our Government to settle this Territory, and promised protection by the highest functionaries of the powers that be, we do boldly assert that we are the most forgotten, forsaken community that ever attempted to put a hand to the plow We have lived upon hopes and many have fared hardly, to my own knowledge The Indians hover around us day and night and we must quietly submit to it: we are not sufficiently strong to cope with the Apache nation and protect our homes

The house of James M Bird caught fire recently, and everything of a consumeable nature [illegible] to the structure was burned up. Had it not been for Mr. Wertheimer, of Prescott, [illegible] would [illegible] would have been [illegible] [illegible] Resignation [illegible] of Mr Stephens [illegible] [illegible] Indian Agent [illegible]

Ranche [illegible] cash Improvements [illegible] most noticeable feature Houses are being built. Arrastras are being completed by Mr F Lambertson, at his [illegible] to be run by water power. He intends crushing rock from the B [illegible] Walnut Grove [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has been to Wickenburg [illegible] for the benefit of his health, he gives notice that he will grind the rod and keep the crust on and [illegible] Monday, until [illegible] J. [illegible], Jr

Letter from Wickenburg.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.]

WICKENBURG, Nov 13, 1867

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: I have just arrived here, looking around for something to turn up, as the officers at Camp McDowell played me scurvely [illegible] and forced me to sell out my home on Salt river It seems that might is right I had a grass patch on Salt river of which the Quartermaster took possession, [illegible] He moved the road to an almost impassable crossing of Salt river, about half a mile below my house They drove their own teams lightly loaded, over their road, and even went so far as to threaten my citizen freighters for Government to deprive them of an escort, if they insisted on crossing near my house

Seeing it was of no use to contend with the mighty ones, I went further away, and dug a well on the Thirty Mile Desert, about twelve miles from the station, and succeeded in getting water, which was greatly needed for heavily loaded wagons, in fact, for everybody. No sooner did the Quartermaster at Fort McDowell hear of my getting water on the desert, than he laid a plan of moving the road two or three miles south of the well, if I insisted on staying there I have expended money and a great deal of labor, which, as it turned out, is lost to me, as I had to take what I could get for all the improvements I had made.

I am not conscious of having done anything against military rule, and can't for the life of me see why the present Quartermaster, Mr Grant, should act so meanly, so low-lived, so ungentlemanly, and cowardly toward me Cowardly, certainly, for no one but a coward would use such threats and means as Mr. Grant has used, with the military to back him, to deprive a hard-working man of the means of subsistence

Against the other officers at Camp McDowell I have nothing to say—Capt. C. Carr, especially Col Sanford has gone home, so let him go P McCANNON

Suilling Irrigating and Canal Company.

At a meeting of the locators of the Suilling Canal Company, at Wickenburg, November 16th, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted

ARTICLE 1 We, the undersigned, have this day formed ourselves into a Company for the purpose of taking the water from the channel of Salt river at a point claimed and located by J. W. Suilling & Co, Nov. 11th, 1867, and to conduct the same into and through the old Montezuma Canal or Acequia, which canal or acequia we have also claimed and located for irrigating and other purposes.

ART 2. Resolved, That this Company is and shall be known as the Suilling Irrigating and Canal Company, and that the capital stock is and shall be ten thousand dollars, divided into fifty (unassessable) shares of two hundred ($200) dollars per share; and that a claim shall consist of one fiftieth part of the undivided stock of the Company, or to embrace one fourth of a mile of the ditch or canal; provided, that if there shall be any choice of lands or sections of the canal, such said choice lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, and no party or parties shall bid on such lot or lots thus offered for sale unless he or they shall be common stockholders in the Company prior to such sale or sales and that the proceeds of such sale or sales shall revert to the common stock of the Company, for the uses and benefits thereof

ART 3 Resolved, That the managing board of this Company shall consist of the following officers elected by a majority of the Company 1st, a President, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of the Company, and attend to such duties as may be deemed necessary by the Directors 2d, a Secretary whose duty it shall be to keep all books, papers and accounts of the Company, [illegible]

[illegible]

On motion of Mr Henry Wickenburg, S J Hensley, Jr, was made Secretary *pro tem* Minutes of the Suilling Canal Locators' meeting, held Nov 15th, read by the Secretary, [illegible]

On motion of [illegible] Clasker, the following officers were elected for the term of six months: F M Chapman, President; S J Hensley, Jr, Secretary; Aaron Barnett, [illegible] J W Suilling, C. Clasker, D Dunn, Henry Wickenburg, G W Wilson, Directors

On motion of S J Hensley, Jr, it was voted that an assessment be levied on the capital stock of the Company of eight hundred dollars, one half to be paid on or before November 22d 1867, and one half on or before December 1st 1867 On motion of Mr McMullen, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock p m, November 18th, 1867

F M CHAPMAN, President
S J HENSLEY, Jr, Secretary

OFFICE OF SUILLING CANAL Co.,
7 o'clock p m, Nov 18, 1867

Company met pursuant to adjournment meeting called to order by the President, F. M Chapman

Preamble and resolutions read by the Secretary, and adopted. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted

On motion of F M. Chapman, a Committee of three was appointed to draft a code of laws and regulations for the further well being of the Company The following named gentlemen were appointed J. W Suilling, James McMullen, G. A Wilson

Committee retired for fifteen minutes.

House called to order by the President Committee on laws and regulations handed in report Report read by Secretary:

We, the undersigned, agree to pay parties for working out their shares sixty-six and two-thirds dollars ($66⅔) per month in legal tender notes of the United States.

(Signed,) JAMES McMULLEN,
J. W SUILLING,
G. A. WILSON.

1. *Resolved*, That the time allotted to working men for paying their assessments shall be three months and two weeks from the time of notification by the Foreman.

2 *Resolved*, That the Directors of this Company shall report to the Company at the next meeting, the number of working men required to further the enterprise.

3. *Resolved*, That the working men be furnished with the necessary tools and provisions, in addition to $66⅔ in legal tenders, per month

4. *Resolved*, That the Directors shall have exclusive territory in the purchase of tools and necessary provisions, and be authorized to apply to the President of the Company for an order on the Treasurer of the Company for funds to procure the same.

5. *Resolved*, That the Directors shall be allowed to draw upon the Treasurer of the Company the full amount of the first assessment, or such amount as may be in the treasury on November 22d, 1867.

6 *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting and the meeting previous be published in the ARIZONA MINER.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on December 1st, at the office of the Company, at 7 o'clock P M, 1867.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN, President.
By S. J. HENSLEY, Jr, Secretary.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.—There is one aspect of this question of manhood suffrage that ought not to be ignored. It is this, that so rapidly are our communications multiplying with the East, that the tide of Chinese which is pouring into California and Oregon may soon deluge the Pacific Coast with men who know nothing of self government or of Christianity Reared in the atmosphere of caste and servile deference, they are totally incapable of appreciating either the character of our institutions or the responsibilities of a vote. Are these men, also, to be invested with the right of suffrage? Are the worshippers of the Grand Llama, and the followers of the Vishnu, to be reckoned among the free and independent voters of a Christian Republic? Practically, that question will be on us in a few days Our countrymen in California are already forced into its discussion, for seventy thousand Chinamen go to make up the population of "the Land of Gold." The idea is absurd Common sense says these men ought not to be admitted to the franchise until they are qualified. Give them welcome, give them work, protect them in their persons, and in their property; let the shield of the law be thrown around them as around all citizens; but in the making of the laws and in the election of our rulers, let them have no voice until they conform to such conditions as establish their fitness for the high responsibilities of a voter.—*National [illegible]*

SMELTING IN NEW MEXICO—The process for the reduction of the ores from the Calzada mine, New Mexico, is smelting, or liquefying by heat, and this is effected by intermixing charcoal with the ore and making them burn together in the furnace under a strong blast The blast is given by a large bellows or, what is better, a McKenzie blower, and the furnace is built tall and narrow, like the common blast furnace Though the greater part of the ore can very well be smelted in the reverberatory furnace, the cupola or blast furnace is necessary for the reduction of the rebellious or refractory ores, as well as the slag from reverberatory The expenses of dressing and smelting these ores amount to about twelve dollars per ton, and the total expenses of both mining and smelting to about twenty dollars The wages of laborers are much lower in New Mexico than in California and Nevada, therefore thirty dollars would not be too much to estimate the cost of the same there The ore of the Calzada mine is an argentiferous galena of a blue black color, but sometimes greenish from the admixture of green carbonate of copper, and at others greyish from the predominance of sulphuret in silver

JOHNSON'S FIGHT—The Chicago *Tribune* having asked if Johnson will fight impeachment or suspension, the *Times* thus takes up the matter

"It can make very little difference what Mr Johnson will do, or whether Mr Johnson will or will not fight Neither do the Democracy propose to interfere to prevent the fight Mr Johnson is not their champion There are indications, likewise, that Mr Johnson regards the result of the October elections in the light of an indorsement of the Presidential policy To this the Democracy have no possible objection. But if Mr. Johnson supposes, or if any one supposes for him, that he will be able to identify the Democratic party with his Administration, or bring that party to his support, the person indulging such a supposition is woefully mistaken The political campaigns which have resulted in grand victories to the Democracy were not fought upon the policy of Mr Johnson's Administration, but against that policy. The Democracy regard Mr Johnson as responsible to the people for this state of things, not less than the political party which nominated and elected him He has fallen between two stools, from which awkward situation the Democracy do not propose to rescue him, by espousing either his policy or his fights."

JEDDO, the capital of Japan, is the largest and most populous city in the world It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and 5,000,000 human beings. Many of the streets are nineteen jananeseries in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles. The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that of any other city in the world, and the sea along the coast is constantly white with the sails of ships Their vessels sail to the southern portion of the empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, sea-coal, tobacco, silk, cotton, and tropical fruits, all of which can find a ready market in the north, and then return freighted with corn, salt, isinglass, and various other productions of the north, which have a market in the south.

BOTTS.—John Minor Botts recently recovered a horse that was stolen during the war: whereupon the New York *World* remarks: "If Botts was disconsolate without the horse, how happy was the horse to be free from Botts!"

NOT THERE.—An old lady announced in Court at Atlanta that she "had no counsel," that "God was her lawyer." "My dear madam," replied the Judge, "He does not practice in this Court."

Town Sites upon Public Lands.

An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any portion of the public lands of the United States have been or shall be settled upon and occupied as a town site, and therefore not subject to entry under the agricultural pre-emption laws, it shall be lawful, in case such town shall be incorporated, for the corporate authorities thereof, and if not incorporated, for the judge of the county court for the county in which such town may be situated, to enter at the proper land office, and at the minimum price, the land so settled and occupied, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests; the execution of which trust, as to the disposal of the lots in such town, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the legislative authority of the State or Territory in which the same may be situated: *Provided*, That the entry of the land intended by this act to be made shall be made, or a declaratory statement of the purpose of the inhabitants to enter it as a town site under this act shall be filed with the register of the proper land office, prior to the commencement of the public sale of the body of land in which it is included, and that the entry or declaratory statement shall include only such lands as is actually occupied by the town and the title to which is in the United States. If upon surveyed lands the entry shall in its exterior limits be made in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands authorized by the act of twenty-fourth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and where the inhabitants are in number one hundred and less than two hundred, shall embrace not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, and in cases where the inhabitants of such town are more than two hundred and less than one thousand, shall embrace not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, and where the number of inhabitants is one thousand and over one thousand, shall embrace not exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres, *Provided*, That for each additional one thousand inhabitants, not exceeding five thousand in all, a further grant of three hundred and twenty acres shall be allowed: *And provided further*, That in any Territory in which a land office may not have been established, declaratory statements as hereinbefore provided may be filed with the surveyor-general of the surveying district in which the lands are situate, who shall transmit said declaratory statement to the general land office: *And provided, further*, That any act of said trustees not made in conformity to the rules and regulations herein alluded to shall be void, effect to be given to the foregoing provisions according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to military or other reservations heretofore made by the United States, nor to reservations for lighthouses, custom houses, mints, or such other public purposes as the interests of the United States may require, whether held under reservations through the land office by title derived from the Crown of Spain, or otherwise *And provided further*, That no title shall be acquired, under the provisions of this act, to any mine of gold silver, cinnabar, or copper

Approved, March 2, 1867.

THE hydraulic propeller steamship is really beginning to arrest attention in Europe, as destined to overthrow the present system, has had another trial in Stokes Bay, England, with two Admiralty screw-vessels pitted against her The London *Times* devotes three columns to the subject, giving a very minute report of the trial, from which it appears that in six runs over the measured mile, the gunboat *Waterwitch*, (hydraulic) obtained an average speed of 9,267 knots, with forty-one revolutions of the turbine, against an average of 9 267 knots by the screw boats, with 107,25 revolutions of the starboard engines, and 108 29 of the port engines. The *Times* says the hydraulic machinery "worked perfectly and almost noiselessly," without "even so much as a worm bearing from the time of its erection" in the hold of the *Waterwitch*.

DOMESTIC INFELICITIES IN HIGH PLACES. The Chicago *Republican* says: "Boston gossips appear to have settled it, among themselves at least, that the separation between Senator Sumner and his wife is wider than the ocean that rolls between them. They say the case resembles that of Judah P. Benjamin, whose wife took early refuge in Europe, greatly to the 'talk' of New Orleans, some years ago. Furthermore, that if the reasons urged against Sumner and Sprague by their respective wives could be averaged, there might be two happier Senatorial households."

PEACHES.—Dr. Stone, the eminent New Orleans physician, and who had a larger practice in fevers than perhaps any other physician, declared that plenty of peach orchards are worth a thousand quarantines for the public health. "No more scurvy," said the Doctor; "eat plenty of stewed peaches, if you would keep off indigestion."

WHEN N. P. Willis lost his wife, out of love for her memory, he called his estate "Glenmary." A neighbor having met with the same affliction, and equally desirous of keeping before him the image of his dear departed, followed his example, and his farm is now known by the name of "Glenbetsy."

THE total valuation of real estate in Boston is $250,000,000, an increase of $24,000,000 over last year. The personal property is valued at $195,000,000.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

J. H. MARION, ... EDITOR.

PRESCOTT,
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

Eastern News—The Elections.

The results of the recent elections in the Atlantic States are highly gratifying to the friends of freedom in our country. The people have spoken out in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, against negro suffrage, military despotism and Congressional usurpation. They have decided against the party that has trampled upon the Constitution and laws of the country, crushed out liberty in the South, by disfranchising the white citizens of that section of our country, and placing the ballot in the hands of brutal and ignorant negroes who stand ready to vote as they are told, by the satraps who govern those States. The people are not willing to toil eternally for the benefit of a bondholding aristocracy. Oppressive taxation will not be endured by them any longer. The days of Radical misrule are numbered. Its death knell will soon ring out over the land, and the obnoxious laws which it has framed and put in force by the bayonet will be swept from the statute books by the representatives of an indignant and outraged people.

New York City gave 60,000 Democratic majority; Brooklyn, 13,000 Democratic majority. The State is Democratic by about 15,000. The Assembly stands 73 Democrats to 55 Republicans; senate, 15 Democrats, 16 Republicans, and 1 independent. O'Brien, Tammany, is elected Sheriff, over Connelly, the Mozart nominee, by about 1,000 majority.

In Wisconsin the Republicans have a majority of three in the Senate and ten in the House. Fairchild's majority for Governor is about 5,000.

In Kansas, female sugrage and negro suffrage were defeated by 8,000 to 10,000. Female suffrage ran ahead of negro suffrage. Leavenworth City gave a Democratic majority. Returns from all parts of the State show large Democratic gains.

In New Jersey, both branches of the Legislature are Democratic. The Democratic majority in the State is about 12,000.

Maryland gave 40,000 Democratic majority.

The Republicans have, of course, carried Massachusetts, by a decreased majority.

The Republican majority of Minnesota will probably reach 5,000. The vote on the suffrage amendment is close—result doubtful.

In Illinois there were only county elections and the Republicans claim majorities.

ONE TO TEN.—At the Louisiana, "election," only one white vote was cast to every ten black ones.

Lovely state of affairs, isn't it? Yet a great many pinks of the Conglomerate mass-of-humanity party that *forced* this diabolical "election" process upon the South profess to be followers of the great Douglas. What do they think of the following sentiment expressed by him in regard to this dark and low-lived matter:

"I hold that this Government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

ON the evening of November 13, a large number of the merchants of San Francisco met in the Merchants' Exchange Building, in that city, for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of the acceptance and dedication of the new rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There were also a large number of invited guests, among whom were Governor elect H. H. Haight, Major-Generals Halleck and Rosecrans, Brigadier-General McDowell, General J. F. Miller, and many other army and navy officers, several of the foreign Consuls, Mayor Coon and other city officials; also several of the leading Chinese merchants, as well as several Japanese. After dinner, several toasts were drank, and the best of feeling prevailed. The merchants are proud of their new rooms.

SEVERAL Radical sheets, have, since the recent lecture read their party by the voters of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California and other States, hoisted General Grant's name at the head of their columns for President in 1868. Won't there be wailing and gnashing of teeth should the General spit upon these poodles and their party. The game is made, and God will not *grant* them another lease of the White House. They will be *Chase(d)* out of power next time, sure.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.—Rumor has it that George W. Dent, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, has been ordered to Washington; for what purpose nobody seems to know. The work upon the reservation at La Paz will continue, and Lo will have to be a good boy until the Big White Chief comes back from the Home of the Great Father. Mr. Dent expects to be back in Arizona early in February.

"A Backward Movement of the Whites."

Under the above caption, the Sacramento *Union*, of the 6th inst., has an able article, in which the editor gives a short history of the advance of civilization in our country, and the fate of the once large and powerful tribes of Indians that resisted the encroachments of the whites upon their hunting grounds, step by step, sometimes with great valor, and at all times with energy, hatred and vindictiveness. The editor cites the fact that, heretofore, civilization has, in spite of all obstacles, kept advancing its banners to the front, but he is now of the opinion that it has met with a barrier over which it cannot pass, for some time, at least. He says:

"At last, however, in a quarter not dreamed of by Bishop Berkley, the course of empire westward has run against a barrier of barbarism so stout as to set it back. For the first time in the history of the country, so far as memory serves us, a partially settled region half as large as the State of Pennsylvania has been abandoned in Arizona, simply because the Apaches were too strong and too active and too well defended by the climate and topography of their country to be successfully resisted by the whites. A fairer country than that part of Arizona which lies between the San Francisco Mountains and the Territory of Colorado is not to be found in the unsettled part of the United States. Well watered and timbered, rich in soil and abounding in all the precious and useful minerals, with a climate proof against disease, neither inclement in winter nor enervating in summer, this part of Arizona was the most inviting field for immigrants on the continent, and, what is more against us, about the only part of that isolated Territory worth possessing or settling. That it has been abandoned is something to be deeply regretted. It was the home of several thousand whites of a class greatly superior in morals and public enterprise to the old Arizonians who infested the region along the Gila. The people of the Prescott country settled there with a view to agricultural, mining and pastoral pursuits as soon as the Apaches could be whipped or persuaded into terms of peace. They will hardly be content to settle in the meaner region south of the Gila. They will be more likely to come to California or strike out for Colorado. The Apache will take fresh courage from their exodus, and the circumstance is likely to set back the settlement of that country for years. Yet he must be subjugated if it takes all the power of the Government; for we need and must have a great Atlantic and Pacific Railway right through Central Arizona. They are the fiercest, truest and most indomitable race of natives on the continent. In New Mexico and Arizona we have been fighting them for thirteen years without results. The most expert thieves, they are at the same time, on occasion the boldest of warriors. Their mountains save them from pursuit, and their mild climate always gives them the means of savage subsistence which the mountains afford. Treaties are to them mere waste paper, and "all is fish that falls into their net." The half-civilized ruins abounding around Prescott indicate that the country was once possessed by another sort of people, who were overcome and driven out by these Ishmaelites of the west. Did they conquer the conquerors of the Toltecs and send them on the southern exodus which resulted in the establishment of the Aztec empire? Whatever they are and whatever they have done, the wave of white civilization which they have rolled out of Central Arizona is sure to roll back again, and at length exterminate these most obstinate and cruel of all American Indians."

We, and the people of Central Arizona thank the *Union* for the above truthful account of this part of the Territory of Arizona and its inhabitants, and will always remember the many kind and encouraging words it has written and published about us and our country. At the same time, in justice to Central Arizona and her people, we must say that the *Union*, unintentionally makes a misstatement of facts. This section of Arizona *has not been abandoned by the whites*, and, though sorely pressed by a sagacious, never-tiring, murderous foe, our people have never yet dreamed of abandoning this—the fairest and best portion of the Territory to a worthless, villainous race of Ishmaelites.

The *Union* is mistaken when it speaks of the country lying between the San Francisco mountains and the Territory of Colorado as the fairest and richest portion of Arizona, and the part said to be abandoned to the Indians. That portion of the Territory never has been settled by whites, but is, nevertheless, a fine country. The Prescott country lies south of the San Francisco or Mogollone Mountains, about midway between these mountains and the Gila river, and is evidently the region alluded to by the *Union*.

The editor is right when he says that "they, (the people of Central Arizona) would hardly be content to settle in the meaner region south of the Gila." That portion of the Territory has no inducements for our energetic mountaineers. Basking in the sun, on the warm side of an adobe house, would not suit our people, and the *Union* is correct when it says "we would be more likely to go to California or Colorado" than settle in "the meaner region south of the Gila." But, not having the remotest idea of furling the banner of civilization, we will continue to fight the good fight until the white enemies of the country north of the Gila and their allies—the Apaches—become convinced of the error of their ways.

It is true that a great many people have left this part of the country on account of the hostility of the Indians, and the failure of the mills to save the gold contained in our rich quartz. The same thing has occurred in almost every new mining country. But, as soon as one man leaves, another comes in and takes his place, and so soon as we can find a moderately cheap and sure process to work our rich auriferous ores, thousands of people will rush to this section.

With all its drawbacks, the portion of Arizona north of the Gila, is to-day far ahead of southern Arizona. We raise more corn, wheat and vegetables than they do. We produce more gold in one week than they do in six months, and have ten white families to their one. On one thing, however, we must knock under to the tropical cusses south of the Gila, that is, their happy faculty of drawing hundreds of dollars out of the national purse to our ten, but we assert that they ought not to have much credit for that feat, as their long experience in, and entire dependence upon, that business ought to and has made them very expert.

Central Arizona and Her Maligners.

A set of mendacious whelps and loafing Government blood-suckers have, since the removal of the Capital from Prescott to Tucson, (in order to set themselves right upon the record in that *bargain and sale* transaction,) turned their attention to villifying and lying about the country and people north of the Gila. They indite all sorts of white lies to the California papers, and some of the editors have no better sense than to publish the falsehoods. We find the following choice tit-bit, written, evidently, by some Government contractor south of the Gila, or a flunkey of the [illegible] Territorial Administration, in the *Alta California* of a recent date:

"[illegible] Tucson, [illegible] by the people of southern Arizona [illegible] vehement discussion, [illegible] carried by a vote of 11 to 11. Great efforts [illegible] the bill were used, but without effect, as [illegible] were known to have [illegible]. The Government offices will be [illegible] Tucson by December 1st. [illegible] Tucson as the permanent location of the capital, but the next, or any subsequent Legislature, may change it back to Prescott or remove it elsewhere. [illegible] of life and property [illegible] Apache raids at Prescott, the [illegible] display of partisan spirit by some of the representatives of Yavapai county, and the fact that the cost of living at Prescott is more than at Tucson [illegible]."

The fellow who penned the above is [illegible] only a tool [illegible]. Everybody in the Territory who knows anything about the matter at all, knows that the vote was not [illegible] and that improper proceedings did take place. We are assured [illegible] that improper proceedings, to the extent of [illegible] members of the Fourth Legislature and the pledging of all the Pima delegation, [illegible] to Governor McCormick, to support him for Congress, did take place. If this does not come under the head of "improper proceedings," we are at a loss to know what does.

His assertions about the [illegible] of life and property, and the high cost of living in and around Prescott [illegible]. [illegible] Prescott [illegible].

The [illegible] when he says "The [illegible] the representatives of Yavapai county, [illegible]." We [illegible] Yavapai [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] territory, [illegible] be [illegible] soft soap, [illegible] to [illegible] of the knee," to subserve the purposes of a fisher for a seat in Congress. The Yavapai delegation did not believe in resolutions all the hatch official insects in the country with [illegible] for acts which they never [illegible], and [illegible] not possessed by them. They dived a little too deep into the [illegible] of the Territory, to suit the [illegible]. They did not [illegible] inspiration from the dry [illegible] of a [illegible] and had [illegible] themselves. Some of [illegible] them that, in order to get a separate military department made out of the Territory it was not necessary to take issue with General McDowell, and throw nasty words and innuendos in that gentleman's teeth, to please and [illegible] up his enemies. And last, but not least, a goodly number of the Yavapai delegation are pronounced Democrats, and had hopes that parties would be organized in this Territory, so as to shut out fore and afters, who are Democrats when among Democrats and Republicans when among Republicans. It will not do to assert that the action of Yavapai county, in organizing political parties, was a just cause for the removal of the capital from within her boundaries. The most enlightened, best governed, and honest communities in the country have their party lines drawn, and the ablest and wisest of Americans, the immortal Washington, recommended them as a necessity in a free country. None but small-fry politicians, tricksters, and worn-out party hacks, and their flunkies, oppose them. There are two great parties now in our country, with different ideas in regard to government, engaged continually in a struggle for power, place, and the ascendancy of their ideas; and the humblest citizen in the land must, of necessity, favor one and condemn the other. It is useless now to try to straddle the issues, the occupation of the go-between is about played out, and a person must "be a man or a mouse." We have run the "no party" plan into the ground in this Territory, or rather, it has run us into the ground. Old stagers from the East have hoodwinked our people long enough, and it is high time for us to send some one to Washington who will be backed up by some party. If the people of the whole Territory cannot organize and nominate good men for Congress, let us—the people north of the Gila—unite upon some competent person, who is not ashamed to own that he is a Democrat or Republican, and run him against the candidate of the maligners and haters of our section. We are no breeder of sectional animosity, and would like to see all the citizens of our sparsely peopled Territory work together in common harness for the public good; but when one portion of them stoop to the use of bribery and underhanded means to accomplish the ruin of another section, our voice is then for war, and our motto is to "fight the devil with fire." Pima county may pledge her support to Governor McCormick, or "his man"—may buy corrupt legislators. Yavapai and her sister counties north of the Gila will not so degrade themselves. Conscious of the wealth of their section and the indomitable energy of their people, they will pursue the even tenor of their way, knowing full well that ere long they will prove to the world that those who now try to injure them do so from base and unworthy motives. They console themselves with the axiom that

"Time at last sets all things even."

Our people did not come here to live off the bounty of Government. The richest mines, the best farming and grazing land, the largest forests, and the healthiest climate in Arizona, are what we have to offer to immigration, and with [illegible] we hope to build up a country that will far eclipse the lizard patch south of the Gila.

OUR MINERAL.—The [illegible] of a recent date [illegible] in relation to the killing of a Californian, at Wickenburg [illegible] county, a [illegible] by Jack Stallings. It talks as though our people live on human blood. Now, the facts in this case justified Stallings in killing him. The Californian was a man of desperate character, and had repeatedly, we are told, threatened Stallings' life. A short time before the fatal [illegible] several persons in Wickenburg that he was armed and would kill Stallings as soon as he saw him. Stallings' friends advised him of this fact, and to save his own life, [illegible] was [illegible] to take that course. The friends at home of the man are [illegible] satisfied with the result, well knowing that had Stallings not killed him he would most assuredly have killed Stallings. This is the long and short of the whole story. The [illegible] need not try to make a point against this Territory on that [illegible]. The records of its own State show her the [illegible].

A PROCLAMATION.—The President of the United States has issued a proclamation [illegible] [illegible] Constitution [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the Federal Constitution, and to protect [illegible] [illegible]. Does [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] party, [illegible].

DEAD PLACE TO DIE.—Fort Yuma, California, still keeps up its ancient reputation, for being a bad place to take sick and die. Not [illegible] Mr. J. Thompson was taken [illegible] admitted into the Military Hospital, spent 12 days there, and kicked the bucket. [illegible] his estate had to pungle [illegible] the sum of $407 [illegible] nearly twenty dollars a day. What care and attention the poor fellow must have received that [illegible] must have swallowed [illegible] to become that awful bill. But then it all goes into the National Treasury, of course.

"BLUE BACKS," have all disappeared, and in their place one sees lots of "red-bellies." Col. Carter, the Secretary of the Territory, got a letter from the Acting Assistant Treasurer at New York, on the night of November 20, informing him that on the 15th day of October last the sum of $20,000 was placed to his credit, by the Government. And that night and the next day he went around and told everybody who owned a "blue-back" to call at his office and exchange it for the *rhino*. Everybody did so, and thus endeth the reign of the "blue-backs."

OUT OF WORK.—Three-quarters of the two thousand boot and shoe makers of Worcester, Massachusetts, are out of work.

Serves them right. If, instead of *waving* lean over the miseries of the whites of the south, they would help the Democracy to *set* up Cuffee and the Radicals they would soon reach the *end* of their troubles and have *all* the work they wanted. But the poor deluded *souls*, we suppose, would rather *peg* out by starvation at *last* than *mend* their conditions by *sticking* up the Radical *cut-shon*.

C. P. CLEVER and Col. Chavez have both gone East. Chavez intends contesting Clever's right to represent New Mexico in Congress. We believe the latter gentleman received the certificate.

Local Suggestions.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER: The increasing coolness of the weather may, perhaps, in some degree account for the frigid complacency with which "an occasional correspondent" of the

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN

disposes of the proceedings of our late high-toned Fourth Legislature. This remarkable writer, whoever he may be, says that it is in accordance with his usual yearly custom, that he now illuminates the large and respectable class of people who read the *Bulletin* regarding the doings of the legislative body of Arizona. He praises, generally, the course of the Executive and the majority in the Legislature, and seems to be particularly pleased with the result of the agitation for the removal of the Capital. He represents that Prescott is in a dying state, and that Pima county is the most flourishing and promising part of the Territory. Now, I do not propose to argue with this person, who writes as though he were a resident of Prescott; for the proposition that he is either a knave or a fool will be self apparent to every candid man in *any* section of the Territory. "Comparisons are odious," and far be it from me to wish to say one word in praise of Central Arizona, that might seem to be an aspersion upon another section. Certainly, every true friend of Arizona cannot fail to rejoice at whatever may tend to the development and advantage of any point within her wide boundaries, so long as to obtain such advantage, no wrongful act is [illegible]. It is only when to build up one section, the rights and interests of the whole people have been set at nought, that men may rightfully complain. Such a case has arisen in this Territory with regard to the Capital. For years, the delegation from Pima county have obstructed the location of the Capital by fruitless attempts to re[illegible] leaving the [illegible] without a [illegible], [illegible] Territorial government, [illegible] attempted to take action in the matter. In this way, the permanent location of the Capital at some central point was prevented. And in 1867, came the day of [illegible] [illegible] largely elected to the Legislature, and long before the assembling of that body, the vexed question had been "arranged." The bill taking away the Capital, except one corner of the Territory, was carried through both Houses [illegible] Governor McCormick [illegible] signed it. Let us not stop to consider what [illegible] were employed to effect these objects, that were an [illegible] and [illegible] honest men. [illegible] No [illegible] that McCormick's [illegible] [illegible] Witness the fact that Mr. Bashford, [illegible] went home to be welcomed by his fellow citizens, who came forth with [illegible] when he reached La Paz. Why? Because he had acted as the best part of the Capital and Territorial [illegible]. Witness the fact that Yuma's accidental Councilman, McKey, [illegible] after his [illegible] sneaked off to [illegible] La Paz [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the imprecation "Go to Tucson!" But let us simply despise them, and stoop to hate them [illegible].

It is, however, [illegible] [illegible] that such wretched [illegible] the homes of Californians, through the [illegible] of a powerful press against the best and most prosperous [illegible] of Arizona. Many Californians have been in Tucson, many others have read the vivid descriptions of that place given by Ross Browne and other writers, and when they are told, by the wrong men, [illegible] [illegible] that *there* lies the future hope of Arizona, what must they think? How much lower in their estimation [illegible] unfortunate Arizona sink!

Unhappy Central Arizona! Maligned, misrepresented, abused, betrayed in the house of those she had considered her best friends! Yet noble Central Arizona! Self reliant, self-asserting, ever advancing from the darkness into the light, dimly catching a vision of her future, successful and triumphant position! Let those of us who have been true to her thus far be true to her till the end.

OUR SOCIETY

has recently had an acquisition, in the person of Mr. David Henderson, of the house of Henderson & Co. A member in high standing of the Masonic and Odd Fellow bodies, he is also a young gentleman of good principles, pleasing manners, and large information. Such people should be welcomed to communities like these of a new mining country.

CAPT. WILLIAMS.

I have been very much gratified to learn that this good officer is rapidly recovering from his wounds. He has been assigned to recruiting service in California, and, perhaps, when quite well again, will bring his valuable services once more to the aid of Arizona. Such officers are sadly needed in the Territory.

GOLD ON GRANITE CREEK.

I hear that a number of men are making good wages, placering, on Granite Creek, above the Sawmill. Without doubt, a great deal of gold will yet be taken out of our placers; and "the gold of that land *is* good," when one gets enough of it.

MORE ANON.

THE Territorial Treasury of New Mexico, like ours, is, according to the *New Mexican*, financially sick.

Arizona Miner.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1867.

Local Intelligence.

OUR NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, which is an ornament to the town and an honor to the county, a terror to evil-doers, and an asylum and comfortable home for our county officials, was completed last week, and on Wednesday last was accepted and taken possession of by the County of Yavapai, through its Supervisors. The building is two stories in hight, in length 38 feet, in width 28 feet. The walls are built of hewn logs, twelve inches thick, weather boarded and lined on the inside. The ground floor is of logs also. On this floor are three neat, but rather small rooms, for offices, a hall which runs the full length of the building, between the back of said rooms and the front of four cells for the accommodation of vicious and obstropelous customers. The cells are fixed up as follows: the logs which form the floor are the full length of the building and the partition walls, also of logs, are mortised into the floor logs. The floor of the second story being also of logs, the partition walls are in like manner fastened into it. The doors of these cells are nothing more or less than huge hewed logs, 28 inches in width and 12 inches thick, fastened to the walls with two heavy iron strap hinges and two large padlocks. Three of these cells are lighted with small windows in the back of the building, in which are stout bars of iron; one only is "dark and dismal." The upper story consists of one large room, and is intended for a Court room. Its height is 12 feet. It is well lighted with excellent sash doors and windows, and covered with a good shingle roof. There are two wide and spacious banquettes, well roofed, on the front of the building, and a stout and beautiful pair of stairs lead from the ground, outside, to the Court room. The workmanship cannot be beaten. The windows and doors are first-class; and we know whereof we speak when we say that the contractors and builders, Messrs. Beebe & C[illegible], did the very best they could in the erection of the building. Size and except a few faults in the plan [illegible] all that could be desired. Did [illegible] fight from the hall, in place of [illegible] the building, we think there would [illegible] for prisoners to escape [illegible] communicate with persons [illegible] who might pass them in tools [illegible] so that they could saw out [illegible] out of. Otherwise, it will [illegible] possible for a prisoner [illegible]. The building cost the county $9,500 in bonds. A large sum, some people will say. [illegible] must remember that the building will soon pay for itself in the saving [illegible] county, and by the cheap manner in which prisoners can now be kept. [illegible] committed a crime [illegible] guards to watch over him [illegible] hired and paid big wages [illegible] lastly. We have known of [illegible] who cost this county [illegible] and feed them while [illegible] can be securely locked [illegible] the expense of guards [illegible] sum per month. [illegible] county building, and [illegible] and see it for themselves [illegible] most correct in saying [illegible]

SHULTZ IRRIGATING AND CANAL COMPANY.—On the outside of to-day's paper [illegible] the proceedings and by-laws of this company. The members of the [illegible] we know, and we are acquainted [illegible] every one of them, honest [illegible] and straightforward citizens [illegible] enterprise will be crowned with success [illegible] richness of soil, the bottoms of [illegible] be surpassed; and this ditch [illegible] itself, will conduct water enough to irrigate thousands of acres. The [illegible] market [illegible] of Apache thieves. [illegible] the movers in this [illegible] building to establish a permanent [illegible] and to further that [illegible] suitable inducements; and [illegible] road to [illegible] who are tired of [illegible] should make [illegible] settle down and help to build up [illegible] Territory.

WALNUT GROVE.—MAIL WANTED.—[illegible] still keeps up his lick from this thriving [illegible]. He discourseth on the outside of to day's [illegible] about men and things in that locality. [illegible] the Grove people are [illegible] neighbors, Indians, and [illegible]. It is a shame that so large [illegible] should be without mail accommodations. Their nearest postoffice to them is that at Prescott which is twenty-five or thirty miles off. We hope that when the next contracts are let, they will not be forgotten and left to rely upon themselves for mail accommodations. Our Delegate in Congress should try and remedy the evils under which Walnut Grove, Wickenburg and La Paz have labored for so long a time. Until now the people of Walnut Grove have borne with the inconvenience without a murmur, but they now think it time to make known their wants. They are entitled to and should have a mail.

CALVIN WHITE has been tearing up things in a big way at his store on the east side of the plaza. He has pulled down partition walls and knocked his whole "shebang" clean into one. Looks much better, Calvin.

[illegible] KNOTT, who has been sojourning on the Colorado for some time past, is at present sojourning here in the mountains, enjoying our delightful climate.

BOUND FOR ALABAMA.—Mr. Albert G. Bunn of Walnut Grove, in this county, started on a visit to his old home in Alabama a day or two since. He was formerly Steward at Fort Whipple Hospital and is well and favorably known to our citizens. A pleasant trip, say we.

SHOULD any of our readers have occasion to go to our sister town of Wickenburg and need to purchase any of the good things of this world we advise them to call upon A Barnett, who will be happy to see them and do the fair thing by them. He keeps a capital supply of this world's goods, and is governed in his dealings with men by honesty and one price only. He does not expect to go to Congress, therefore he can afford to deal honestly with his fellow-citizens north of the Gila.

TO GENERAL McDOWELL.—We have been requested to call the attention of this officer to a communication in to-day's paper from P. McCannon, in which he recounts various and sundry petty tyrannical acts of the Quartermaster at Fort McDowell, to drive him from his home and deprive him of the fruits of his labors. Mr McCannon is one of our oldest citizens, and a better or more honest man never breathed the air of any country.

SUNDAY SCHOOL has been held every Sabbath, in Blair & Elliott's building, Montezuma street. We noticed, last Sunday, quite a large number of young and old, of both sexes, returning home from attending school.

OUR EXCELLENT PUBLIC SCHOOL is again in full blast, in Baldwin's building, corner Montezuma and Gurley streets. A great many children and young ladies attend. Mr. McCaffry, the teacher, has his heart in the business and will do all he can to teach the rising generation useful information. Parents should see to it that their children attend. We consider it one of the greatest crimes parents can be guilty of, to bring up their children without instruction and send them out into the world as ignorant as boors.

THE WEATHER.—On Saturday and Sunday last it rained just enough to swell the water in the creek. On Wednesday it [illegible] Earth [illegible] Winter [illegible]

JOHNNY B[illegible], who has been to Tucson [illegible] Johnny [illegible] of the county [illegible] Sheriff Moore [illegible] business [illegible]

[illegible] to W. D. Bradshaw by the Legislature [illegible] a period of twenty years. It gives [illegible] five miles [illegible] La Paz.

[illegible] Walnut Grove twenty-five miles [illegible] Walnut Grove is one of the best farming localities in Arizona.

DR. PARRY, who is now stopping in Prescott, and who is in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Co. E. D., accompanied Emery when [illegible] boundary line between Arizona and [illegible] as Naturalist.

MAJOR CUMMINGS is busy writing for the Philadelphia Press and Harper's Weekly. His account of his trip to Arizona, its timber, lands and agricultural and pastoral lands will be interesting and instructive to Eastern readers.

GONE AT LAST.—The long-expected wagons to carry the "capital" to Tucson arrived in Prescott on Thursday evening last. The train belongs to Judge Hayden, who, we are informed accompanied it to this place.

THE old and the new county officials of this county will come together on Monday morning next, and settle up business, after which the old ones will have to skedaddle, and the new ones will take charge of the machine for the next two years. We don't know which set will make by it. We think there are none of the old ones sorry for having to "get up and git."

MILITARY.—General Gregg, with a force of cavalrymen, we believe has gone to the Little Colorado, as escort for the Railroad surveying party, the company of cavalry which escorted the party from New Mexico here, having to return. Lieutenants Carrick and Fechet, of Co. L, Eighth Cavalry, are scouting in the Black Hills, north of the Agua Frio Ranch. They have about twenty-five men. Lieut. Carrick came to the Post, the other day, after a supply of provisions and started out again.

WINTER GOODS.—In another column will be found Henderson & Co's announcement of their winter stock of goods, which will be opened to the public on Monday next. This stock includes everything in the line of ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear that will be needed during the coming cold months, besides other articles "too tedious to mention;" all of which will be sold cheaply. Any one wishing to obtain a joyful suit for the approaching holidays, or to array himself in mournful garb on the melancholy occasion of the departure of Governor McCormick, can do so at the store of Henderson & Co. Don't fail to read their advertisement.

DID NOT RECEIVE IT.—Dr Alsap informs us that the proceedings of a meeting held at La Paz some time since to welcome home Hon Oliver Lindsey and thank him for the honest and true manner in which he represented the wishes of his constituents in the Fourth Legislature, and likewise to denounce and condemn the action of Alexander McKey, Councilman from Yuma county, for his action on the Capital question, was forwarded to the MINER for publication. We assure the people of La Paz that we never received the document. There must be a screw loose somewhere. We would be glad to have received it and would willingly have published it. Where did it go to? Was it stolen out of the mail? It looks so. The Dr. informs us that the good people of La Paz are very bitter against the actors in the Capital drama, believing it to be the basest transaction that has ever taken place in the Territory.

OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.—Messrs. L. C. Gray and Jos Tyson started yesterday for California on business. They will be back soon. Mr Kustel will accompany Mr. Gray on his return and will introduce the chlorination process in this country. Mr. Gray takes specimens of sulphurets [illegible] Big Bug District, for the purpose of having them tested.

[illegible] meerschaum pipe stole [illegible] from Mr. Theodore Otto recently [illegible] the thief and joy [illegible] besides, it he will return [illegible] a great favorite of his, and [illegible] miserable without it [illegible] Mr. T.

MR. JOHN GROSS, who left here for Wickenburg and Walnut Grove on Sunday last, and was to have returned before this, has not yet arrived. [illegible] some misfortune has befallen him.

MUSSER'S TEAM is expected here on Sunday with goods for our merchants.

[illegible] Ward and Mrs. [illegible] Hayden's train. [illegible] Ward [illegible] in the spring. [illegible] is bringing out a drove of cattle from Texas.

[illegible] the creek and themselves [illegible] at work.

DR. J. T. ALSAP, who has been to California on business, arrived home on Sunday night last, looking hale and hearty.

[illegible] We are pleased to learn that [illegible] is recovering from the effects [illegible] wound. The several wounded soldiers [illegible] Hospital are also getting along [illegible] passed off very pleasantly.

[illegible] communication of [illegible]

Messrs. [illegible], editor of the [illegible] was assaulted recently on Montgomery street, San Francisco, by [illegible] the French [illegible] journal against [illegible] Frenchmen [illegible] enough and [illegible] threw a sack filled with offensive matter in his face.

SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.—This paper has recently been enlarged in size and much improved in appearance. It is printed on good paper and new type. Manderfield and Tucker are the editors and proprietors.

[illegible] after [illegible] Sundays. You haven't [illegible]

T[illegible] in stealing two [illegible]

STOLEN, November 25, 1867, from the Barber Shop of Theodore Otto, a large Meerschaum Pipe colored around shank a deep mahogany, light around base of bowl; top, deep [illegible]. The pipe was silver mounted with [illegible] of [illegible] turning this pipe to me [illegible] will be [illegible] questions asked.

THEODORE OTTO.

Prescott, Nov 30 1867. 2t

Prescott Livery Stable.

Granite street, adjoining the Quartz Rock Saloon, Prescott, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased this old-established Livery Stable, desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has as good

SADDLE AND BUGGY HORSES

as can be found at any establishment in the Territory, which he is ready to let at low prices.

Always on hand, a large supply of

GRAIN AND HAY.

Horses taken care of by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

☞ A Job Wagon may be found at the stable, ready for employment.

GEORGE BANGHART.

Prescott, November 23, 1867.

Good Hunter Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Hunter.

Apply to J. H. LEE, at the American Ranch, Round Valley.

Good Wages will be given.

Round Valley Nov 25 1867 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPITAL ON WHEELS!

Governor R. C. McCormick and Suite en route for Tucson!!

Prescott Survives the Exodus!!!

D. HENDERSON & CO.,

STILL AT PRESCOTT,

Selling at Ruinous Prices.

GRAND OPENING OF WINTER STOCK, ON

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Comprising a splendid assortment of
Gent's Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Fine Cassimere and Beaver Business Suits,
Overcoats, Mission Goods,
Blankets, Fancy Goods,
Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery, Confectionery,
Stationery, Nuts,
Figs, Raisins,
Meerschaum and Patent Pipes.
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Novels,
Playing Cards, Colt's Pistols,
Henry and Spencer Rifle Cartridges,
Wire Cartridges.

We have also received a large and choice supply of

Groceries, Can Fruits, etc.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of
Poplin, Cashmere,
Merino and Foulard Winter Dress Goods, French and American Prints,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Turkish and Huckaback Towels,
Crash, Balmoral and Damask Table Covers,
Insertings, Edgings,
Elastics, Corsets,
Crape, Ribbons,
Cotton, Blonde, Saxony and Bugle Lace,
Coverlets, Skirts,
Sewing Silk, Barege,
Lawns, Veils,
Kid Gloves, Hat Frames,
Ladies Winter Hats, etc, etc.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

American Prints.................. 25 cts.
French " .... 37½ cts.

"A nimble Sixpence better than a slow Shilling" our motto, of which you will be convinced by calling at our Store.

Corner Gurley and Granite streets.

Prescott, Nov 30, 1867.

MASONIC NOTICE.

AZTLAN LODGE No 177 F & A M

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month at 7 o'clock P M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend. Election of officers for the ensuing year, to-night.

J T ALSAP, W. M.

F J COOK, Secretary.

November 30, 1867. 1t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

A. BARNETT,

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the people of Central Arizona, that he now has [illegible]

NEW ADOBE STORE,

In the Town of

WICKENBURG,

YAVAPAI COUNTY ARIZONA.

The largest and best stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Dry Goods,
Boots and Shoes,

Tobacco, etc.,

Ever brought to the Territory

ALSO,

Every article required by families, teamsters, miners, mechanics, and others. All of which I will sell *for cash in hand*, cheaper than any other store in Central Arizona.

A BARNETT

Wickenburg, Nov 20, 1867

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

General Agents on the Pacific Coast, for all the

BEST SUBSCRIPTION WORKS

Published in the East, and, also, for the Most Important Works published in and Relating to the Pacific States.

☞ First-class agents wanted for good works in good territory.

H H BANCROFT & CO

nov30 San Francisco, Cal.

Forms, and Use of Blanks.

Just Published. 1 vol. 8vo sheep Price $15

TO THE PROFESSION, COUNTY OFficers, and others, this work will prove to be the most useful and reliable Hand Book for constant reference, which has ever been published on the Pacific coast.

Every word has been examined and re-examined and compared with the statutes by first-class lawyers, until the book is as perfect as it is possible to make it. A series of Blanks have been published in connection with the book, which those purchasing the book can use or not, as they wish. Much time, labor, and money have been expended to make the book and the blanks such as would enable those who used them to rely upon them, and thereby grow in favor and establish a reputation.

H. H BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ **Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.**

Legal Advertisements.

Public Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., there will be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House, in the city of Prescott, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, the following described real property, to-wit:

200 undivided feet of the Valenciana lode, in the Bradshaw Mining District, Yavapai County, belonging to Pablo Peralta;

200 undivided feet, belonging to Miguel Peralta;

200 undivided feet, belonging to Julio Peralta;

500 undivided feet, belonging to Adolphe Alviso;

And 500 undivided feet, belonging to Ambrosia Quintera.

The same being a ledge or lode of mining ground situate in said Mining District and County.

The said sale will take place under a power of sale contained in a certain written instrument executed by said parties on the 22d day of May, A D 1865, mortgaging the said property to William T Flower, at La Paz, Yuma county, in said Territory, and which said power of sale contained a provision for a public sale, on thirty days' notice, at said Court House.

Prescott, November 18, 1867.

ROBERT MEACHAM, Auctioneer

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of PABLO A. PERALTO, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned at his residence in La Paz, County of Yuma, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

MIGUEL S. PERALTA, Administrator

La Paz, A. T., October 10, 1867. nov16-4t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of Gray & Co., at Prescott, will please call and settle prior to December 1st, 1867, as, at that date, all accounts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of J. P. Hargrave for collection.

GRAY & CO.

Prescott, November 1 1867.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of THOMAS MAHER, Deceased.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the above named estate, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, with the necessary vouchers and proofs to the undersigned, within one year from the date of this notice.

JAMES E. McCAFFREY, Administrator.

Prescott, Arizona, Nov. 8, 1867

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of E. A. VanBibber, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, duly appointed Executor of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice, to John A. Rush, at his residence, Granite street, Prescott, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

JOHN A. RUSH, Executor.

Prescott, Nov. 1, 1867. 1-8

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Prescott and Mohave Toll Road Company held in Prescott on the first day of October, 1867, the special charter granted by the First Territorial Legislature, in November, 1864, was surrendered up, and the company was re-incorporated under the General Incorporation Law of the Territory of Arizona.

W. M HARDY, Secretary.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Peeples & Yunzbluth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The saloon and brewery will henceforth be conducted by A H Peeples. Persons owing the firm will please call and settle their accounts.

A H PEEPLES,
WM YUNZBLUTH.

Wickenburg, October 17, 1867. n27

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISsued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in favor of [illegible] Weller and against Louis B. St James and Thomas Barnum, defendants, by which I am required to make out of the property of the above named defendants the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars, with sixty-six dollars costs, [illegible] together with accruing costs, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the said Louis B. St James and Thomas Barnum in and to the following described property, to-wit: all and singular, that certain quarter section of land [illegible] near the Point of Rocks, in the [illegible] said piece or parcel of land being bounded as follows, to-wit: on the [illegible] L. A. Stevens and public land, [illegible] Giles & Co; on the west, by [illegible] Giles & Co. and public lands; and [illegible] by public lands, said parcel [illegible] being the same heretofore taken up and occupied by the said St James and Barnum, and whereon is erected a building, used as a blacksmith shop and dwelling, also, a corral; said property being about four miles north of the town of Prescott; also, the building and corral thereon, and all tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will, on Thursday, the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1867, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the new Court House in the town of Prescott, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, expose at public sale to the highest bidder for cash all the right, title, and interest of the defendants herein named in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN P. BOURKE,
Sheriff of Yavapai County.

Prescott, Nov 20, 1867.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. S. Giles, A. C. Williamson, and J. W. Johnson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J S GILES will collect bills due the Copartnership, and settle all debts due by it.

J. S. GILES,
A. C. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. JOHNSON.

Prescott, Nov. 18, 1867.

Arizona Miner.

San Francisco Agency.—Mr Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Miner in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northeast corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, (up stairs,) will be promptly attended to.

The Story of Life.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Say, what is life? 'Tis to be born
 A helpless Babe; to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
 Foretold a cloudy noon and night;
To weep, to sleep and weep again,
With sunny smiles between, and then?

And then apace the infant grows
 To be a laughing, puling boy,
Happy, despite his little woes,
 Were he but conscious of his joy;
To be in short from two to ten,
A merry, moody Child; and then?

And then in coat and trousers clad,
 To learn to say the Decalogue
And break it: an unthinking Lad
 With mirth and mischief all agog,
A truant often by field and fen
To capture butterflies; and then?

And then at last, to be a man;
 To fall in love; to woo and wed;
With seething brain to scheme and plan;
 To gather gold or toil for bread,
To sue for fame with tongue or pen,
And gain or lose the prize, and then?

And then in gray and wrinkled Eld
 To mourn the [illegible]
To praise the [illegible]
 And dwell in memory of [illegible]
To dream awhile with darkened ken,
Then drop into his grave, and then [illegible]

Croppings.

The Grand Hotel in Paris [illegible] for sale at $11,000,000

There is a woman in the San Francisco Alms House who is in her [illegible] third year.

The man who sang, "I'm [illegible] mother died," isn't quite so lonely now. [illegible] old man married again, and his step [illegible] makes it lively enough for him.

A gallant was lately [illegible] beloved, and being unable to think of [illegible] thing to say, asked her [illegible] tailor. "I don't know [illegible] pouting lip, "unless it is because I am [illegible] beside a goose."

Josh Billings [illegible] Fair of the Billings [illegible] says: "There was [illegible] ground, several yokes of [illegible] carrots, and some worsted work, but [illegible] didn't seem to attract any sympathy [illegible] people seem to hanker for [illegible] hoss trots."

An Obituary.—A German [illegible] the following singular obituary: "My husband is no more. He did not wish to [illegible] longer, and if he had, it would have [illegible] difference, for gout had entered his [illegible] and was soon followed by death. [illegible] marry the doctor who so kindly attended [illegible] last husband; I learned [illegible] Soft rest the ashes of the departed [illegible] wholesale liquor business I shall continue [illegible] the old stand."

Decision Concerning Mines.

Jos. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has issued an official document giving a construction of the Act of Congress regulating claims to mines, etc., approved July 26, 1866, in regard to the number of persons required to constitute an "association," which, by the terms of the fourth section of the act aforesaid, is authorized to take in any one claim not more than three thousand feet. He says:

"You further add, that it is contended by some, that to allow two or more persons, forming an association, to take [illegible] feet, while one is [illegible] to take [illegible] feet, two persons [illegible] would violate the sense of the law, and, [illegible] to approximate the intention of the Act of Congress it would seem that it would require fourteen persons, to form an association mentioned in the law by application."

In reply, I have to say, that the second proviso of the fourth section of the law is too positive and explicit, admitting, in the opinion of this office, of no application as to the number of persons required to constitute an association, for that it directs that after the passage of the Act of Congress, to wit: July 2d, 1866, no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons."

Any association of persons comprehending two or more individuals; and although two persons get three thousand feet, if located by them since the passage of the law of Congress, on one lode, they do not receive any benefit for the discovery of the lode, while a single locater is allowed by law two hundred feet, with an additional claim for discovery, together with a quantity of surface for the convenient working of the claim, as fixed by local rules, which latter benefit is not derived by the association of persons. Persons who think themselves aggrieved by the statutory discrimination in favor of associations, are not precluded by the law of Congress from forming themselves into any associations and reaping the advantages conferred on the same over that bestowed on single locaters.

National Mineral Land Law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended, in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than $1000, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimant or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs, and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine together with the right to follow such vein or lode with its dips, angles, and variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this Act, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register of the Land Office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days, and after the expiration of said period if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws and the decisions of Courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed: Provided, however, That whenever, after the passage of this Act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That, wherever, prior to the passage of this Act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural land, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, or said party may avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and Acts amendatory thereof.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

Approved July 26th, 1866.

Prescott Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

WORMSER & CO,

Southwest corner of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBlic to their new and

Large Assortment of Goods.

Consisting of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,

LIQUORS,

And a general assortment of the choicest

GROCERIES.

[illegible]

WORMSER & CO

Prescott, Sept [illegible] 1867

JAMES GRANT,

Montezuma street, Corner of Carleton,

Prescott, Arizona.

[illegible] FROM CALI- [illegible] large and [illegible]

[illegible]

CANNED FRUIT,

VEGETABLES, MEAT, FISH,

[illegible] COAL OIL CANDLES,

[illegible] assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

[illegible] of

HARDWARE,
MINERS' and
JOINERS' TOOLS
COOKING STOVES,
LAMPS, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD, FUSE, and

Tobacco of All Kinds.

[illegible] and Sight Drafts upon [illegible]

Prescott, [illegible] 1, 1866

MANUEL RAVENA

Has opened his NEW BRICK STORE, on Goodwin Street, Prescott,

[illegible]

HE INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS [illegible] large and choice assortment of

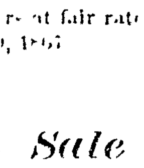
GROCERIES, CLOTHING,
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, and

Miscellaneous Goods,

All of which he offers at fair rates for Cash

Prescott, August 10, 1867

Feed and Sale Stable,

Goodwin Street,  Opposite Plaza,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

The undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN,

Of the best quality, and at the Lowest Rates

Veterinary. Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated

Wagons, [illegible] saddle and pack animals, always on hand, for sale or hire

JAMES D. MONIHAN.

Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 11 6m

STOVES FOR SALE.

Three small Stoves for sale by L. BASHFORD.

Prescott, Sept 28 1867 n2tf

Prescott Advertisements.

BOWERS & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails,
Quicksilver, Tobacco, &c,

Are prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley streets, *Prescott*, Arizona nov2-tf

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, etc.

Wish to call attention to their large assortment of

Hardware,

[illegible] their store in Prescott. no2 tf

PIONEER BAKERY.

THE undersigned [illegible] inhabitants of Prescott [illegible] that he [illegible] Bread Cake [illegible]

[illegible]

PRICES, PUBLIC [illegible]

supplied [illegible] rates.

[illegible]

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

The attention [illegible] to the fact that we have removed [illegible] manufacture of all kinds of lumber for [illegible] purposes for mills and [illegible] Having become disgusted with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the [illegible] as follows:

Good Merchantable Lumber, $60 per M.
Second Quality 30 " "
Clear Lumber ... 100 " "

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent

Prescott, September 17, 1867

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Tobacco and Cigars,

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and we will sell at reasonable prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM

Prescott, June 1, 1866 1tf

NEW STORE.

North Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

The undersigned offers to the public at low prices for cash,

BUTTER, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, BACON,
LARD, PICKLES,
PORK, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS, and other PROVISIONS.

Pistols,
Powder,
Powder Flasks,
And Shot.

A general assortment of

Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco,
Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Also, a variety of other staple articles of merchandise. LEVI BASHFORD

Prescott, September 17, 1867

Prescott Advertisements.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Montezuma Street, . . . Prescott, Arizona,

(South of the Store of James Grant)

AS WE BREW OUR OWN Beer, and take great pains to make it O. K., lovers of that healthy and strengthening beverage will do well by calling upon us and taking some of our medicine.

Good LAGER BEER, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand.

RAIBLE & SHEARER, Proprietors.

Prescott, October 5, 1867

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

THE

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

OF THE KIND

IN THE TERRITORY.

The Miner office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work [illegible] from any part of the Territory [illegible] accompanied with the cash, [illegible] sent by mail, or [illegible]

Persons [illegible] money for subscription, advertisement [illegible] forward it by mail, otherwise [illegible]

CHARGES MODERATE.

[illegible] ARIZONA MINER,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

[illegible] Published on the [illegible]

[illegible] bigotry, intolerance [illegible] up the Old Democratic [illegible] through the dark period of [illegible] was achieved [illegible] triumphant, [illegible] expenditure, [illegible] borne under the [illegible] fortune time would [illegible] reimburse us by contributing [illegible] That time has not arrived [illegible] Democrats to do their part in sustaining it.

DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

There is no better way of making accessions to our party than by the dissemination of correct information, and certainly the proper mode of doing that is by means of newspapers and, therefore, every Democrat who is attached to the principles of his party and entertains a sincere and earnest desire to see those principles triumph, should feel it a duty to contribute in some degree to the support of the Party Papers.

The Weekly Examiner

Will contain Fifty Six Columns of original and well selected matter,

Not Political exclusively, for we design it not only an efficient party organ, but also a

A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.

It will contain carefully prepared Market and General Commercial Reports, giving reliable prices current of all leading articles of country produce and family supplies.

The Weekly Examiner is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Five Dollars per annum, and to clubs of five or more, (when mailed to one address) Four Dollars each. In all cases payment in advance is required.

WM. S. MOSS & CO.,
533 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries

and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

n1tf